The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and CO. LUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

At two dollars per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

☞ No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

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The Columbian.

J. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1884.

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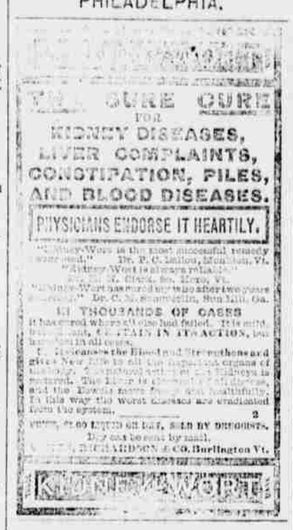

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SELECT POETRY.

AT SUNRISE.

BY CHARLES L. HILDRETH.

It is the last dark hour, and from their cars,
That wheel them down through glimmering voids of light,
Leaning reluctantly, the hearkening stars
Hear the faint and final music of the night
Blend with the far, sweet voice of coming day,
And, with the moon, low riding, wane away.

Like some soft-footed maiden, bearing high
A silver lamp above her timorous head,
The dawn mounts up the stairways of the sky,
Pluming the ashen east with lambent red,
Till from the topmost tower she looketh down,
Smiling through cloudy tresses wildly blown.

The world awakens; hark! from glen and copse
Music and many voices of delight,
The splendor on the purple mountain-tops
Descends, and all the summer plains are bright
And all the luminous, pure sky above
Is calm and tender as the smile of love.

SEECT STORY.

AN EMBEZZLER'S REVENGE.

It was ten o'clock on Tuesday morning. I had already been at the office a couple of hours hard at work over ledgers and day-books. They had been my constant companions for many days past. I was beginning to tire of their company. But at last I had discovered that of which I was in search.

I whistled down my speaking tube for Mr. Jenkin, the head clerk of the firm.

"Is Mr. Macfarlane come yet?"

"No, sir," was the reply

I felt annoyed. He ought to have arrived half an hour ago. Was it possible he had taken fright?

I gave orders that he should be sent to me directly he came.

I had been engaged on an important affair, but I believed I had carried it through successfully. So far as I knew my examination of the books had been made without exciting suspicion, but it was difficult to be quite sure.

Half an hour passed before Macfarlane made his appearance. When he entered the room it was evident he thought he was about to be reprimanded for his tardy arrival, for he began to apologize.

I listened to his excuses, which I happened to know were pure inventions, and then turned to the matter in hand.

"Can you explain these figures?" I asked him quietly, opening the ledger at a certain page.

He gave a slight start, and then moved slowly forward to inspect the entry.

"What is it that requires explanation?" he asked.

"According to the returns which I have received from Frodsham & Walker," I replied, "the amount of alloy in their last consignment does not tally with that stated in your entry. Moreover, they do not seem to have been allowed the usual discount, though you have deducted it from the sums for which you have acounted."

The evidence was as clear as day. He could give no explanation.

"It must have been a mistake," he said. "We used not to allow the discount, and I suppose I must have overlooked the recent change in my instructions.

"It's a curious mistake," I observed. "It has occurred in the only case in which, in the ordinary course of business, we should have no check on your transactions. Pure accident rendered me suspicious, and I resolved to see if there were any grounds for my suspicions."

He made no reply.

"Have you anything to say?" I demanded.

"Only that it was a mistake," he reiterated.

"I am afraid that excuse will hardly be sufficient. A mistake which results in a loss to the firm of a hundred and seventy-five pounds is not one that can be passed over."

"What do you mean to do?" he asked.

"Naturally, I shall put the whole affair before my partners. In the meantime you will remain here till they decide what steps to take."

He moved a step toward the door, but I had my hand on the bell, and he stopped.

"I have told you it was a mistake," he repeated; "but I am ready to suffer the consequences of it. It will ruin me to replace the money, but I can give you half of it, and you can retain the balance by degrees from my salary."

"That is not the usual method in which embezzlement is treated," I replied, coldly.

"Do you mean that you will prosecute me?"

"I have no doubt whatever that the firm will."

"It's no good putting it on the firm," he said angrily. "It is you who have discovered it all. No one will know a word of it if you do not speak."

"You confess it then?" I asked.

"I confess to nothing except a mistake. It is for you to undertake the responsibility of treating it as anything more. Are you going to ruin me? Don't you know that if I am arrested my life is wrecked?"

I hesitated. It is a serious thing to blast a man's prospects forever, however much he may deserve punishment. He saw my hesitation and took advantage of it.

"Why do you want to injure me? What good will it do you? You know I am the best man in the whole place. Is it wise to lose me? I will work as hard as a dozen of them if you let me off. You will always have a hold over me in the future, and if you see me shirking you will always be able to keep me up to my work. If only you will keep silent! No one else knows!"

His argument was the worst he could have used; it determined me finally. I saw that if I consented to hold my tongue I should be as much at his mercy as he at mine—we should be accomplices.

"It is too late," I said. "You should have thought of all this before. I have no choice."

"You will send me to prison, then?"

"I shall report what I have discovered."

"Very well, then," he said in a whisper, "if you do, I swear I'll have my revenge! Another couple of years, and I should make my fortune; now you are destroying everything. Take care!"

"I am not to be hindered from doing my duty by idle threats," I retorted as I rose.

"You will find they are not idle," he turned. "I'll make you repent this day, if I have to wait half my life for it."

I disdained to hear more. I left the room, locking the door behind me. Macfarlane made no resistance: he knew escape was impossible. To reach the street he would have to traverse a room full of men, even supposing I could not have prevented him from leaving the room.

An hour afterward he was given into custody. When the trial came on there was no difficulty in proving his guilt; it also came out that he had squandered the money he had appropriated in dissipation, and that he was even a more worthless character than I had believed. I felt no compunction for the part I had played. I had only fulfilled my duty. Nor did I anticipate that his threats were anything more than the expressions of the hate which he naturally felt toward me.

He was condemned to two years imprisonment with hard labor

—

The two years passed swiftly by. I had nearly forgotten Macfarlane. The only result of the affair as regards me had been that my partners conceived an exaggerated notion of my ability and tact, and reposed greater confidence in me than before.

The firm of which I was a junior partner was an old-established one. Our business was that of manufacturing goldsmiths, and was a profitable one. However, trade was by no means so prosperous as it had been; in spite of unremitting efforts the income of the firm gradually sank. Our only consolation was the knowledge that our rivals suffered even more than we did.

Personally I spared no pains. I was not by nature a business man, preferring the professions to manufactures, but circumstances having led me to embark in business I determined to make the best of it at all events.

Naturally I was dissatisfied with the recent course of things, and cast my eyes round in every direction for a fresh field of activity. At the same time it behooved us to be careful: more than one firm had recently come to grief, driven into dangerous speculations by the necessity of doing something.

I was in the refreshment room at Euton one day, taking a hasty lunch on my return from a journey to Birmingham, when I was conscious of some on looking at me.

I turned round and faced a man who seemed familiar to me. A moment's reflection and I recognized him—Macfarlane.

He hesitated a moment and then lifted his hat to me. Almost unconsciously I gave him a sign of recognition. He at once came forward.

"How do you do, sir?" he asked. "I was afraid you would not care to recognize me."

"I am scarcely sure I do," was my reply. I wanted to let him see that I was not anxious to renew our acquaintance. At the same time the meeting had taken me so by surprise that I had not made up my mind to cut him dead.

"You've every excuse for not recognizing me," he said. "My face is a little altered, isn't it?"

It certainly was. He wore a beard and moustache instead of being clean shaved. His hair was differently arranged, his whole dress and appearance were quieter and more gentlemanly than formerly. He had immensely improved in every respect.

"It is some time since we met," he continued.

"Yes, I suppose it is," I replied, wishing he had avoided the subject, for I felt very uncomfortable.

"It is nearly four years," he said "Four years make a good deal of difference to a man, especially when two of them have been spent in prison."

What could I say? It would have been insulting, even cruel, to say that I was sorry.

"You don't mind talking to a jailbird, I hope?" he said with a smile. "You need not be afraid of my being recognized; no one but you has recognized me, yet I don't think you would have done so if I hadn't fixed my eyes on you."

"I should have thought that it would have been you who would have been the first to object to our meeting," I said. "The sight of me can't be very pleasant to you, I'm afraid."

He almost laughed.

"You're mistaken, I'm glad to say," he replied. "My one hope lately has been to meet you. We can't talk quietly here," he added; "there is such a crew. Could you spare me a half an hour? I think I can promise you won't regret it."

"I wanted to get back to my work, but Macfarlane interested me. I had been severe perhaps with him in old days. I might at all events grant him the small favor of an interview now.

We took a cab to his hotel—a quiet one in a street off the Strand. He had a private room, and he ordered up some coffee. Evidently he was in different circumstances than when a junior clerk and traveler in our firm.

"Try one of these," he said.

He produced some cigars. I took one: it was in the green condition that Americans love.

"Not dry enough for you?" he asked.

"It will suit me admirably," I replied. "Didn't you get these in America?"

"Yes; I only crossed a week ago. I've been there for the last two years or so—ever since—you know what."

"I am glad to see that you have not been so utterly ruined as you anticipated," I said, conscious that the remark was in bad taste. But I was in a false position, and everything I said must be either stupid or awkward.

"Do you remember," he asked, "the day when you had me up in your room?"

I remembered it as well as he, probably.

"Do you remember what I said when you wouldn't let me off?"

I nodded. Was he going to spring trap of mine on me? Was all this a preparation for a deadly revenge? Impossible. He was as harmless looking a companion as one could wish for.

"I said that I'd be revenged on you if I had to wait years. Well, I have waited years, and here is my revenge. I'm treating you to coffee and cigars, and talking away to you just as if I were the senior partner, and you a clerk. That's a better revenge than trying to put a bullet through you, and then hanged for it, isn't it? Upon my word though sir, when I made that threat I meant doing you a mischief, if ever I got the chance."

"I am very glad you have thought better of it," I remarked, truthfully enough.

"So am I," he said. "So far from wanting to serve you out for the part you took in that wretched business, I am thankful to the last degree for what you did. I was on the way to ruin when you stopped me; you cut me adrift from all my old temptations and companions, and when I left prison I was free in more senses than one. I went to America, and there I got on. You know I have a certain sort of talent—even you must acknowledge that?"

"I know you were the best man in the place," I said, "and we were sorry to lose your services."

"I think it was fortunate for you that you did," he said with a laugh, "or in a few years I should have appropriated a good proportion of your profits. I saw where the chances lay. However, I've lately been turning my energies into a more legitimate channel, and find it pays better, as well as being more comfortable to my conscience. I've no longer a constant dread of a policeman, and can look every man in the face."

We continued talking some time longer; he was an amusing companion and regaled me with the most entertaining stories of his life in America. At last my business compelled me to leave him, so I rose and excused my unwilling departure.

He held out his hand as I went and I shook it. I did so with considerable satisfaction. I felt an immense relief in finding that the man whom I feared I had irreparably injured had become a changed character, and had actually profited through the very experience that might have been expected to ruin him.

"I'm glad you'll shake hands with me," he said, warmly; "it shows that you, at all events, no longer despise me."

"Every one must respect a man who has done as you have," I said.

"I'm afraid not—at all events, I don't mean to risk it. If you should happen ever to talk of me to anyone at your place, I wish you would not mention that you have seen me."

"I am sure no one would wish to rake up the past," I said.

"Perhaps not, but I don't want any one to be reminded of it. I don't object to your speaking about it, but no one else shall. I've even changed my name; here is my card."

I took it—Mr. Charles Farebrother.

"If I can be of any assistance to you I hope you will say so," I remarked as I put on my hat. "I should be glad of an opportunity of making you forget, as far as possible, that we once were on bad terms."

"You are very good; I should scarcely have ventured to ask you to do me a favor. You are in a hurry now I see; will you honor me by dining with me some night this week? I should very much like a talk with you; perhaps it might result in advantage to both of us."

I consented, partly through curiosity. A few minutes afterward I was on my way to the office.

I was careful not to mention that I had seen Macfarlane: his wishes were entitled to respect.

At the appointed hour I met him at his hotel. He gave me an admirable little dinner, and supplemented it with some of his choice cigars. Not a word did he say which could have reference to our past connection; he was simply an agreeable host.

I was curious to learn how it was he had changed so marvelously in his circumstances, but he seemed in no hurry to enlighten me. However, as we sat chatting after dessert, he gradually led the talk up to the reason of his invitation.

To condense his story, it appeared that on leaving prison he managed to scrape together fifty pounds, which took him to America. He obtained employment in a small jeweler's store or shop, but soon managed to find a better position. Instrumental in saving the place from a burglary, he was handsomely rewarded—a timely investment of his gift turned out successfully, and he found himself in possesion of ten thousand dollars.

All this time he had been on the lookout, and he thought he saw an opening for making money. The knowledge which he had acquired as traveler for our firm showed him that the goldsmith's art was not in a high state of perfection in America, especially in the Western States. He conceived the idea of buying the raw material and sending it across to England for manufacture—the smaller cost and greater finish of workmanship in this country amply repaying the comparatively small charges for freight and duty.

The business prospered; he took two partners, who brought considerable capital into the firm, and he was now the head of a flourishing concern.

Of course, all this was intensely interesting to me. There was evidently a field for further enterprise, of which I knew but little. I had made inquiries about the American market, but had failed to secure an opening.

"I'm over about it now," said Macfarlane, "and one of my partners, Richardson, will be over next week. Now, what we want to find is a firm over here who will do the manufacturing for us at fixed and moderate rates—a firm we can trust for good workmanship, and so save the cost of a London agent and place of business. Richardson recommended Jackson's, but they have served us rather badly, and we have come over to make fresh arrangements."

My mouth watered. If only our firm could only get hold of such a splendid job it would go far to revive our sinking prosperity. My business energy got the upper hand of me, and I dropped a hint that possibly we might come to some arrangement.

"I confess that is just what I should like," he said, "but I was afraid to propose it. You are not likely to want to do business with me, considering what has happened in the past."

I did not know what to say, so I kept silent.

"However, you would keep your eyes open this time, no donbt," he continued with a laugh. "Seriously, though, nothing would please me more than to have you as our manufacturers; I know your style of work, and I am sure you would treat us generously. Only I must insist on one thing, should we come to any understanding. There are to be no running accounts between us; we pay on the nail for all work done, not in bills or checks, but in cash. Unless you consent to that proviso, I decline to carry the matter a step further.

I protested against his want of belief in my change of convictions regarding him. But he was firm; he would not feel comfortable unless he put all possibility of doubt on our part out of the question.

After all, the advantage was on my side.

The upshot of it was that it appeared there was an immediate demand for certain work—a demand so pressing that there was no time to manufacture to meet it—it must be supplied from stock. This, of course, was agreed to. Raw gold was to be supplied at varying intervals to be made up as directed, and when the metal was not forthcoming orders were to be executed in the usual manner from metal stock.

The only proviso of importance was that neither firm was to deal with another as regarded the American agency. To this I had no objection.

About 11 o'clock we sallied forth together; he offered to walk with me part of the way. Happening to pass an American bar, he said he would show me what American drinks were like. We had two or three, for which he paid.

We then had a cab to Paddington, from which station I had to start for home. He wanted some fresh air, so came with me to walk back to the park. He insisted on paying for everything that evening, so produced a five pound note for the fare, having no change left.

Naturally the cabman had none. Macfarlane would not hear of my paying, but consented to my changing his note for him.

I made an appointment with him for next day, and returned home immensely pleased with my evening's work. If things went well, it meant a clear profit of many hundreds a year to the firm.

When I was in bed, however, an unpleasant idea came into my head. Was it possible? But no! I dismissed the thought, which, however, would not be dismissed finally. Was the note I had changed for Macfarlane a good one?

I had heard of tricks of a similar kind often enough. Macfarlane had not made a bad thing out of me if I had palmed off a bogus note in exchange for my five sovereigns.

I got out of bed and examined it carefully. It appeared all right. I was ashamed of myself for doubting him.

Nevertheless, I went to the Bank of England next day and had it examined. It was pronounced genuine.

Judge how ashamed I felt! What, then, were my feelings when I caught sight of Macfarlane standing at the counter not two yards from me, filling a stout pocket-book with notes.

I tried to slip out unobserved, fearful lest he had seen the transaction I had been engaged in. But he happened to look up, and caught sight of me. My only consolation was the hope that he had not seen the business upon which I had been engaged. I responded to his greeting, and we walked away together.

He had received a telegram that morning from America to the effect that his partner had started for England. So it was too late to instruct him to bring the gold with him; for the present Macfarlane would be obliged to give his orders to us to be executed from our own stock. Fortunately, he observed, his capital was large enough to enable him to do so.

The one point on which he insisted, which I thought unnecessary, if not foolish, was that, no mention of his former name should be made to my partners. It was a moot point with me for some time whether I had any right to embark in transactions with him without informing the members of my firm of all I knew, but the security was so good, and the transactions so profitable, that I yielded to his condition.

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In the course of the next few weeks we executed a valuable series of orders for him. He always paid me himself on the delivery of the goods. The payment was invariably in notes or gold. Only once did he offer me a check. I took it, and it was honored without question.

His partner arrived in the course of ten days or so, and Macfarlane introduced me, apologizing first for the want of refinement observable in him.

"He's a rough diamond, a self made man. But he has money and honesty, and knows his business."

As I had scarcely any transactions with him personally, I could not object to his appearance and manners; but I should have put him down as a villain of considerably deep dye had not Macfarlane given him so good a character.

Business became even more brisk between Macfarlane and our firm. At the end of a fortnight the former showed me a large consignment of metal which he had just received. He promised to send it to us next morning. The same day we took for the second time a check from him. The reason of his offering it was that he had been obliged to pay on the spot for duties, &c., of the gold. I received it without a misgiving.

"I wish you would come and spend a quiet evening with me and a few others," he said, as he handed me the check. "I have been making some arrangements which I think may open up a new field for both of us. Will you come?"

I assented. He gave me an address—a new one. He warned me that it was not a swell affair, that the men I should meet were of the type of Richardson.

Having plenty of time on my hands, I walked to the rendezvous at the time appointed, but was overtaken by Macfarlane a few yards from the door.

"I'm rather late," he said, "I've had a little business to see to. Come along."

He took my arm, and led the way "by a short-cut," as he said, to a house in a street not far from Soho-square. A latchkey gave him admittance to a passage, at the end of which we clambered.

"Brutal hole this is," he explained; "but it contains more money than you would believe. Here we are."

He pushed open a door and ushered me into a large room, almost bare of furniture and half filled with tobacco smoke. Macfarlane was greeted with words from most of the men, some of whom did not appear to me to be very well disposed toward him.

"You're late," said one with an oath.

"Yes, I know," was the answer. "Richardson, you know this gentleman, I believe; will you introduce him?"

"Why don't you do it yourself?" was his reply.

"I want to look out some samples from the next room," said Macfarlane. "I shall be back in half a minute."

He slid out of the room, leaving me rather uneasy. The company was an ill looking one. Even making allowance for the fact that they were miners, perhaps, and self-made men, their appearance was unprepossessing.

"This is the gentleman that helps to distribute," said Richardson to the company generally.

"I wonder how much sticks to him," said one speaker.

"Not so much as that fellow in the next room," muttered another, with a glance toward the door out of which Macfarlane had departed.

A vague fear fell on me. What did these strange remarks mean?

"I don't quite understand you," I said to Richardson. "Mr. Farebrother asked me to meet you to-night on a matter of business."

"Exactly, and the sooner we get to work the better. How much have you to account for?"

One thing was plain by this time—that I had been deceived. I was in a nest of hornets, and I doubted if I could escape without being stung.

"If you will wait till Mr. Farebrother comes back, he will, no doubt, explain why I have come here," I said as I could. "I am at a loss to understand to what you refer."

"No, no," said a tall, cadaverous man, eyeing me suspiciously. "We should like a statement of this job without Farebrother's putting his in to it. The less we see of him the better till we have done with you. How much did you get for that last packet of flimsies?"

The word was a revelation. I knew it was used to denote forged notes. Like a flash, the whole thing became clear. I had been skillfully trapped into being an accomplice of note forgers. My friend Macfarlane, instead of being a reformed character, was the villian he always had been. He had kept his word. This had been his revenge.

Fortunately I did not lose my head. I could see that I was among a desperate set of men. If countenances told anything, they were an unmitigated lot of scoundrels. Should I cross them I would repent it.

I resolved that the safest thing to do was to pretend that I was the accomplice they supposed me: then, when I was safely out of their hands, the police should be on their track.

I temporized. I said that Macfarlane—known to them as Farebrother—had the accounts of what I had received. I would step into the next room and ask him for them.

This was prevented by a man locking the door and swearing I should not leave the room till their demands were satisfied.

I listened patiently to the confused uproar of voices. As far as I could gather, Macfarlane, who seemed the chief of the coiners, had taken considerable quantities of notes, stating that a friend of his was passing them very successfully. After some time had elapsed and he had produced very small amounts for distribution pressure was put on him, and he promised that his agent should come and himself clear up the balance due.

I was the agent, and now they demanded, in no measured terms, sums amounting to several hundred pounds.

I explained that Macfarlane had deceived them; that I had never received the sums. I was rudely searched, and several notes and Macfarlane's check were found on me. The threats became more violent. I began to fear for my safety, when their was a sudden hush.

Steps we heard on the stairs; the door was rudely shaken and then burst in, and a file of police marched into the room.

Never had I seen a policemen with such gratitude. I leaped toward them for protection. I was only just in time; there was a loud report and I felt a bullet whiz past my ear. I almost suffered the reward of a traitor, for the gang evidently thought that I had betrayed them.

So agitated and overcome was I that it was some time before I realized that I, too, was a prisoner. However, it was so; but I had no anxiety on that score; explanation would be sufficient to restore me to liberty. I yielded without a protest, thankful enough to find myself under the caretul guard of the stern policemen.

Little did I think then of what was about to happen me. I had not reckoned on the calculating villainy of my old enemy. He had so entangled me in his transactions, so carefully put on me personally the responsibilities of his nefarious transactions, that when I heard my solicitor unfold the evidence against me as an accomplice I was horror-struck. I was a known companion of Macfarlane. I had concealed his identity with an embezzler I had passed numerous raise notes, taking advantage of my secure business reputation. I had even acknowledged to the gang that I had been a partner in their swindling transactions.

Worst of all, Macfarlane was free. He had given information to the authorities of the meeting of the forgers, and then quietly absconded, whither no one knew. I furnished every particular about him, but all attempts to track him failed.

Now that his scheme of revenge and profit had succeeded, it was easy for me to see how it had been accomplished, and to wonder at my own blindness in never suspecting that I was being made a victim. Having once put me off my guard by professing his gratitude for my prosecution of him, he gave me the note to change, with the idea of my making it a test of his honesty. He was waiting for me at the bank next morning with his pocket-book open to display the magnitude of his transactions. He came to my firm because we could supply him with easily convertible goods which, when melted, could not be traced. The gold he showed me was bogus. The check he gave me on the morning of my arrest was dishonored. Everything was managed to get as much as possible out of me first, and then involve me in rum.

I had almost resigned myself to being found guilty. Judge then of my joy when my solicitor brought me the news one morning of the capture of Macfarlane.

I had been affected in the most unexpected way. So far as we knew, all the members of the gang had assembled on that memorable night. There was, however, one exception—a man named Barkeg was delayed. He arrived at the house an hour or two late, thought that things looked strange, and found the police in possession.

He naturally withdrew. He heard full details of the capture, and then went to find Macfarlane, who owed him personally a considerable sum. Macfarlane was not to be found. But Barker persevered; tracked him at last, and demanded his money. Macfarlane refused it; Barker went the same day to inform the authorities of Macfarlane's whereabouts, offering to turn Queen's evidence, an offer that was accepted.

The result of the evidence that he produced was that the jury inclined to the belief that I had been a victim, and I was adjudged not guilty. But though I left the court proclaimed to be an innocent man, none the less was I aware that Macfarlane had kept to the letter the vow he made to be revenged on me.—*All the Year Round.*

Winter on the Farm.

While the summer has its many beauties and comforts, it also has a multitude of cares calling for wearisome labor week after week, month after month; from the coming of the springtime until the harvest is all garnered and the doors are firmly shut to shield the precious store from the destroying elements. Summer is the season of especial care and labor to the husbandman, and the winter should be a comparative time of rest.

The watchful farmer finds but little if any time when his cares are not numerous, but he may so completely master his position as to be enabled to let the physical nature rest and regain its wonted vigor. But little more should require his attention in winter than the care of the stock; this is a pleasant task, and one that pays well for close observance, and brings heavy loss if neglected. This work should be so systematized that the flock master and herd keeper finds himself at liberty between the hours of nine in the morning and four in the afternoon, and with his family or at some social gathering where matters of general interest may be discussed.

We look upon it as being a positive sin for any man to make a slave of himself, taxing and wearing out his strength through avarice, and crippling and stultifying his mental faculties until he hardly represents the species to which he belongs. There is no economy, no gain and no comfort obtained in such a life unless it be in satisfying the cravings of a morbid nature. The man who thinks, is the man who finds the avenues that lead to fortune, and finds those most agreeable to travel. The self-made sluggard and the self-made slave should almost go hand in hand, so far as their moral worth is concerned, and the latter is no better than the first, unless something of a credit may be drawn from a mistaken ambition.

Now, we do not decry labor, for nothing is more noble, and our picture is for the being who closes his ear against intelligence, and leaves all the propensities of his nature that makes man manly undeveloped, causing him self to be a serf and a blot upon the world of rational activity.

As we before hinted, the summer has such a multiplicity of cares and pressing duties to be performed that the husbandman finds really but little time for amusement and thorough culture, but the winter may, and should be his season of rest, culture and mental enjoyment. A well conducted farmers' club opens up a wide field for vigorous thought, and through the interchange of experiences and ideas a profitable store of useful information may be gathered in. Good agricultural papers do the same, for in them is always found some new idea, and their columns are ever open to the person who has an experience to give, either in the management of his crops or stock, or anything pertaining to the interests of his fellow farmers. The social meetings from house to house; the evening games at the fireside with the children also tend to shake up and renew the system, to give new life to the body, and take the wrinkles out of the face.

Music, both vocal and instrumental in the home circle, when the family is gathered around the lamp, and the chilling blasts are whistling without, has an elevating influence that makes one better satisfied with life and firmer in purpose. If the parents cannot sing or play themselves, they should be none the less anxious to have their children learn. It is a false idea that an accomplishment in musical arts unfits a person for the more rugged pathways of life; music refines and elevates the same as a classical education, and because city belles and exquisities play the piano and do but little else—indeed, are fit for little else—is nothing more against the power, beauty and usefulness of music than it is against reading, because these worthless butterflies spend half their hours pouring over sensational novels.

Show us the farmer's home where books, papers and music enliven the winter fireside, and we will show you one of the happiest spots on earth.—*Tribune & Farmer.*

A man has been arrested in London for simply laying something by for a rainy day. In his room over nine hundred umbrellas were discovered.

'Another cool wave,' as the young man said when his two sisters and three cousins standing in front of an ice cream saloon beckoned him to come over.

THE COLUMBIAN.

E. P. Elwell,
J. K. Bittenbender.,} Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1884.

Congress convened on Monday.

The suicide epidemic is raging over the country. The daily papers of Monday contain reports of six different cases.

The New York *Tribune* favors the election of S. S. Cox as speaker of the next House. Mr. Cox is one of those horrible "British free-traders" about which the *Tribune* was so terribly frightened before the election.

Ex-Senator Bruce denies his reported interview concerning Blaine's Augusta speech. The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* in which his interview was first printed, insists that Mr. Bruce said all that was reported and much more of the same sort.

Governor Cleveland was recently presented with a Newfoundland dog, but displayed his good sense by declining the gift. People who wish to curry favor with the President elect, by making him presents will do well to bear in mind that this is not a Grant administration.

Mrs. Mary E. Grier, wife of W. Hayes Grier, of the Columbia *Herald*, and superintendent of public printing, died at her home in Columbia, last Friday morning. She is spoken of as a most estimable lady, and her bereaved husband has the sympathy of his many friends all over the State.

If any reliance can be placed upon the figures as published in the Philadelphia *Press* of Dec. 1st, Blaine has a majority of the popular vote of 68,719, by omitting the vote of Texas. But Texas gives Cleveland 128,021 majority. This gives Cleveland a majority of 59,302 of the popular vote.

The republican papers are publishing a list of Northern States showing a majority of 402,362 for Blaine, and speak of it as the emphatic endorsement of the people. In 1880 Garfield had a majority of 537,349 in these same states, or 134,987 more than Blaine. Thus it is shown that in these same States Blaine lost one fourth the plurality Garfield received.

The success of the New York *World* is phenomenal. Two years ago when the present management took charge of it, the circulation was about 15,000. Only one year ago it contained twenty three columns of advertising. Last Sunday it had eighty-nine columns. In two weeks its circulation amounted to over two million, averging about 120,000 a day. The *World* is now recognized as the leading Democratic paper of this country. By its marked ability it has well earned its high reputation. Next Sunday's edition will contain 24 pages.

Brand Gives up the Contest.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—The *Times* today says: "The evidence of fraud in the Second Precinct of the Eighteenth Ward is now positive, and this was shown to Mr. Brand yesterday, whereupon he telegraphed to stop the mandamus proceedings, and he will now make no effort to obtain his seat."

The *Times* also claims that the Democrats will make no further effort to control the Legislature, and that the leading Democrats in the event of the United States authorities stopping the prosecution have promised to re elect Logan as the United States Senate.

Ex-Speaker Randall and the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30. — Johny O'Brien and Barney Biglin are here today. They have seen the President once and will see him again before returning to New York. They have come for instructions in helping Mr. Arthur with his Albany fight. An intimate personal friend of Sam Randall's said to-night: "I know that Mr. Randall does not want and would not accept a seat in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet. He has no desire for any Cabinet position. He prefers his position in the House, as he thinks he is better fitted for work there than he would be anywhere else. He is yet a young man and if the Democratic party has come into power—as I think it has—for a long period he will certainly stand a better chance for bettering his fortunes in the House than anywhere else. Of course, it goes without saying that Mr. Randall is a candidate for Speaker in the next House."

The Burchard Blunder.

HOW MINISTERIAL JEALOUSIES FORCED BURCHARD TO THE FRONT TO KILL BLAINE.

New York Letter to Boston Transcript.

A gentleman who is familiar with the inside workings of the Republican national committee gives me the following as the true story of how the Rev. Dr. Burchard came to act as spokesman of the clergymen who called on Mr. Blaine: "The Rev. Dr. McMurdy, a Protestant Episcopalian minister, who used to be Chaplain of the Senate, but who is now without a charge, came to the national headquarters on the recommendation of John A. Logan. Desk room was given with the idea that he should keep in line with the religious sentiment of the country. He did his work well and thoroughly. At the last visit of Mr. Blaine to this city it was thought that a reception to be given him by the clergy would be beneficial. I am not sure that some one did not suggest the idea to Mr. McMurdy; but at all events, he took sole charge of the matter. The national committee knew nothing about the affair until the arrangements were under way. It had been arranged with Dr. Peck, a leading Methodist, of the *Christian Advocate*, to deliver the main address on the occasion. He had prepared a speech, but after the ministers assembled there were some objections made by representatives of other denominations to Dr. Peck being the chief spokesman, some petty jealousies having been aroused. In order to effect a compromise and to harmonize things it was agreed that the oldest clergyman present, without regard to what his creed might be, should be selected and Dr. Burchard proved to be the man. As he was selected on the spot his speech was of course impromptu. There was no opportunity to 'coach' him or learn what he was going to say. Thus the whole trouble originated in a desire to smooth over the jealousies and ruffled feelings of the clergymen themselves."

President's Message.

A REVIEW OF THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The annual messane of President Arthur was transmitted to both branches of congres to-day.

The president begins by saying: "Since the close of your last session the American people, in the exercise of their highest right of suffrage, have chosen their chief magistrate for the four years ensuing." He then remarks upon the intensity and fervor of the recent election and calls attention to the necessity of congress providing more precise and definite regulations for counting the electoral vote.

The French and Chinese war, the Congo International Association, the United States and Corea, our intercourse with Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain and other nations and the foreign subjects are commented on briefly. The president shows that the relations of the United States with other countries are most friendly and courteous. He favors a continuance of the reciprocity treaty with the government of Hawaii, and upon the tariff on works of art remarks:

Much anxiety has been displayed by European governments, and especially by the government of Italy, for the abolition of our import duties upon works of art. It is well to consider whether the present discriminations in favor of the productions of American artists abroad is not likely to result, as they themselves seem very generally to believe it may, in the practical expulsion of our painters and sculptors from the rich fields of observation, study and labor which they have hitherto enjoyed.

THE TREATY WITH MEXICO.

During the past year the increasing goodwill between our government and that of Mexico has been variously manifested. The treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded January 20, 1883, has been ratified and awaits the necessary tariff legislation of congress to become effective. The legislation will, I doubt not, be among the first measures to claim your attention. A full treaty of commerce, navigation and consular rights is much to be desired, and such a treaty I have reason to believe that the Mexican government stands ready to conclude. Some embarassment has been occasioned by the failure of congress at its last session to provide means for the due execution of the treaty of July 29, 1882, for the re-survey of the Mexican boundary monuments.

Concerning foreign trade Mr. Arthur says: One of the gravest of problems which appeal to the wisdom of Congress for solution is the ascertainment of the most effective means for increasing our foreign trade and thus relieving the depression under which our industries are now languishing. The secretary of the treasury advises that the duty of investigating this subject be intrusted in the first instance to a competent commission. While fully recognizing the considerations that may be urged against this course, I am nevertheless of the opinion that, upon the whole, no other would be likely to effect speedier or better results.

IMPROVEMENT OF RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The funds with which the works for the improvement of rivers and harbors were prosecuted during the past year were derived from the appropriations of the act of August 2, 1882, together with such few balances as were on hand from previous appropriations. The balance in the treasury subject to requisition July 4, 1883, was $10,021,649,55. The amount appropriated during the fiscal year 1884 was $1,319,634.62, and the amount drawn from the treasury during the fiscal year was $8,228,703.54, leaving a balance of $3,112,580.63 in the treasury subject to requisition July 1, 1884.

The attorney general reviews the recommendation contained in the report of last year touching the fees of witnesses and jurors. He favors radical changes in the fee bill, the adoption of a system by which attorneys and marshals of the United States shall be compensated solely by salaries and the erection by the government of a penitentiary for the confinement of offenders against its laws.

Of the various governmental concerns in charge of the interior department, the report of its secretary presents an interesting summary. Among the topics deserving particular attention I refer you to its observations respecting our Indian affairs, the preemption and timber culture acts, the failure of railroad companies to take title to lands granted by the government, and the operations of the pension office, the patent office, the census bureau and the bureau of education.

EXTENSION OF FOREIGN TRADE.

In the course of this communication reference has more than once been made to the policy of the government as regards the extension of our foreign trade. It seems proper to declare the general principles that should, in my opinion, underlie our national efforts in that direction.

The main conditions of the problem may be thus stated: We are a people apt in mechanical pursuits and fertile in invention; we cover a vast extent of territory rich in agricultural products and in nearly all the raw materials necessary for successful manufacture; we have a system of productive establishments more than sufficient to supply our own demands; the wages of labor are nowhere else so great; the scale of living of our artisan classes is such as tends to secure their personal comfort, and the development of those higher moral and intellectual qualities that go to the making of good citizens. Our system of tax and tariff legislation is yielding a revenue which is in excess of the present needs of the government. These are elements from which it is sought to devise a scheme by which, without unfavorably changing the condition of the workingman, our merchant marine shall be raised from its enfeebled condition and new markets provided for the sale beyond our borders of the manifold fruits of our industrial enterprises. The problem is complex, and can be solved by no single measure of innovation or reform. The countries of the American continent and the adjacent islands are for the United States the natural marts of supply and demand. It is from them that we should obtain what we do not produce or do not produce in sufficiency, and it is to them that the surplus productions of our fields, our mills and our workshops should flow, under conditions that will equalize or favor them in comparison with foreign competition.

RECIPROCAL COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

Four paths of policy seem to point to this end. First, a series of reciprocal commercial treaties with the countries of America, which shall foster between us and them an unhampered movement of trade. The condition of these treaties should be the free admission of such merchandise as this country does not produce, in return for the admission, free or under a favored scheme of duties, for our own products—the benefits of such exchange to apply only to goods carried under the flag of the parties to the contract; the removal, on both sides, from the vessels so privileged of all tonnage dues and national imports, so that those vessels may ply unhindered between our ports and those of the other contracting parties, though without infringing on the reserved home coasting trade; the removal or reduction of burdens on the exported products of those countries coming within the benefits of the treaties; and the avoidance of the technical restrictions and penalties by which our intercourse with these countries is at present hampered.

Secondly, the establishment of the consular service of the United States on a salaried footing thus permitting the relinquishment of consular fees not only as respects vessels under the national flag, but also as respects vessels of the treaty nations carrying goods entitled to the benefits of the treaties.

Thirdly, the enactment of measures to favor the construction and maintenance of a steam carrying marine under the flag of the United States.

Fourthly, the establishment of a uniform currency basis for the countries of America, so that the coined products of our mines may circulate on equal terms throughout the whole system of the commonwealths.

A MONETARY UNION.

This would require a monetary union of America, whereby the output of the bullion-producing countries and the circulation of those which yield neither gold nor silver could be adjusted in conformity with the population, wealth and commercial needs of each. As many of the countries furnish no bullion to the common stock, the surplus production of our mines and mints might thus be utilized, and a step taken toward the remonetization of silver.

To the accomplishment of these ends, so far as they can be attained by separate treaties, the negotiations already concluded and now in progress have been directed, and the favor which this enlarged policy has thus far received warrants the belief that its operations will ere long embrace all, or nearly all, the countries of this hemisphere. It is by no means desirable, however, that the policy under consideration should be applied to these countries alone. The healthful enlargement of our trade with Europe, Asia and Africa, should be sought by reducing tariff burdens on such of their wares as neither we nor the other American States are fitted to produce and thus enabling ourselves to obtain in return a better market for our supplies of food, of raw materials and of the manufactures in which we excel.

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION.

It seems to me that the many embarassing elements in the great national conflict between protection and free trade may thus be turned to good account—that the revenue may be reduced so as no longer to overtax the people; that protective duties may be retained without becoming burdensome; that our shipping interests may be judiciously encouraged, the currency fixed on firm basis, and above all such an unity of interests established among the states of the American system as will be of great and ever-increasing advantage to them all. All treaties in the line of this policy which have been negotiated or are in the process of negotiation contain a provision deemed to be requisite under the clause of the constitution limiting to the house of representatives the authority to originate bills for raising revenue.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

On the 29th of February last I transmitted to congress the first annual report of the civil service commission, together with communications from the heads of several executive departments of the government, respecting the practical working of the law under which the commission had been acting. The good results it therein foreshadowed have been more than realized. The system has fully answered the expectations of its friends in securing competent and faithful services and in protecting the appointing officers of the government from the pressure of personal importunity, and from the labor of examining the claims and pretensions of rival candidates for public employment. The law has had the unqualified support of the president and the heads of the several departments, and the members of the commission have performed their duties with zeal and fielity. Their report will shortly be submitted, and will be accompanied by such recommendations for enlarging the scope of the existing statute as shall commend themselves to the executive and the commissioners charged with its administration. In view of the general and persistent demand throughout the commercial community for a national bankrupt law, I hope that the differences of sentiment which have hitherto prevented its enactment may not outlast the present session.

President Arthur recommends that congress confer upon General Grant a suitable pension. His message closes as follows:

"As the time draws nigh when I am to retire from the public service, I cannot refrain from expressing to the members of the national legislature with whom I have been brought into personal and official intercourse my sincere appreciation of their unfailing courtesy, and of their harmonious cooperation with the executive in so many measures calculated to promote the best interests of the nation. And to my fellow-citizens generally I acknowledge a deep sense of obligation for the support which they have accorded me in my administration of the executive department of this government.

Lord Coleridge, chief justice of England was in this country recently and received marked attentions from the lovers of nobility. Recently a family scandal has been developed, not at all to the credit to his lordship. It appears that he has kept his daughter who is thirty-five years old, on an allowance of $400 a year, and has treated her harshly. The cause of this appears to have been her desire to marry a barrister named Adams. A brother of Miss Coleridge wrote a letter to his sister roundly abusing Adams and he brought suit for libel, and recently obtaineda verdict for $15,000. The judge before whom the case was tried immediately set aside the verdict and gave judgment to the defendant, which caused great excitement. Young Coleridge is now endeavoring to compromise the matter and offers to pay all costs, and $5,000. It is unfortunate that this affair occurred as it has greatly injured the reputation of Lord Coleridge who heretofore has enjoyed the confidence and respect of his people.

Retrenchment the Battle Cry.

The department reports are all completed, have been submitted to the president and most of them already given to the public. Some of them are valuable documents, all more or less interesting and they exhibit in tolerably clear language the operations of the government during the last fiscal year. They contain estimates for the next appropriations, and to some extent will guide congress in making allowances for the expense of the government in the intermediate future

Secretary of War Lincoln shows in his report that by careful management he has been able to effect a saving of one million dollars in the matter of horses and mules and transportation for the army. None of the other departments were able to make so satisfactory a exhibit, but it is reasonably certain that rigid economy might be introduced into all of them which would reduce expenses without prejudice to the efficiency, or in any way crippling the usefulness of the service.

In making the appropriations for the future, congress should consider these facts. It is undeniable that in some of the departments profligacy is the rule. It will be the duty of the house to retrench wherever it is possible to curtail in the least the expense of the government. Of course there should be no parsimony but the closest calculations should be made on every item of appropriation to the end that the robbery of the people may be discontinued. It is reasonably certain that Mr. Randall will be vigilant and faithful in this and the people can rest assured that in the future there will be no profligate management of the public finances.—*Patriot.*

The Washington Monument.

As the Washington monument approaches completion the authorities are thinking of employing means of preventing would-be suicides from jumping from its top. It is now known that the Washington banker, Squires, who committed suicide last summer by cutting his throat, ascended the monument a few days before his death intending to end his life by jumping from the top, but found that the netting placed there for the purpose of protecting the workmen prevented him from carrying out his purpose. No lives have been lost yet in the construction of the monument, although there was a very narrow escape from a fatal accident last Saturday. One of the workmen by the name of Williams lost his foothold from the inside of the peak and fell. Fortunately, however, the sleeve of his arm caught to a large nail which projected from another scaffold ten feet below the place from which he had fallen. Thus he was left suspended. Had the nail given away, or his sleeve become torn to any extent, he would have been dashed to the ground, considerably over five hundred feet below. When rescued it was found that the unfortunate man had his wrist and arm broken.

No General Tariff Legislation

WHAT SPEAKER CARLISLE SAYS ABOUT THE PRESENT SESSION.

Speaker Carlisle said to an Associated Press reporter that it was not probable that there would be any tariff legislation at this session. There is no time, he said, and the fact that a new administration is about to come in makes the democrats and republicans alike disinclined to attempt anything like a general revision of the tariff now.

There will be, he said, some tariff legislation to carry the Mexican treaty into effect will be before the house and should the Senate ratify the treaty with Spain the house will be called upon to enact the legislation necessary to carry that treaty into effect. The discussion of both treaties will, he thinks, open up the general tariff questlon and lead to some talk upon it, but nothing further.

He said that it was possible that some attempts would be made at this session to remedy certain inequalities in the present tariff, but it was too early to predict the result. With respect to any general revision that should be made, when they came to settle upon the details they would find such a difference of opinion that months would be necessary in which to complete the work.

He was equally well convinced that nothing would be done in the matter of cutting down internal revenue taxes because should such an attempt be made it would precipitate the whole question of tax reduction. Speaking of the report of the secretary of the treasury Mr. Carlisle expressed satisfaction with the stand taken by Mr. McCullough on the tariff question. As to his recommendation that a new tariff commission should be appointed, Mr. Carlisle said that the present house would not consent that another commission should be appointed by a republican president.

A Ghastly Discovery.

THE SKELETON OF A WOMAN AND CHILD DUG UP IN A CELLAR.

Workmen have recently dug up in a cellar at Richmond Hill, Long Island, a woman's skeleton whose skull showed marks of a bullet hole and the skull of an infant. A few days ago the coroner received an anonymous letter evidently written by a woman which stated that in 1859 there resided in the place a man and wife, a child and the wife's sister, which family was broken up by the wife's charges of a too great intimacy between her husband and her sister. One night the wife and child disappeared. Soon after the husband and sister-in-law went away and were never heard of afterward. The writer asks the coroner to find trace of the latter pair.

Mrs. Nutt's New Residence.

LEAVING THE OLD HOME AND THE SCENE OF HER HUSBAND'S DEATH FOR ALLEGHENY.

A dispatch from Uniontown says that the widow of the late state cashier, A. W. Nutt, will probably not be persecuted any longer by the unknown friends of the man who murdered her husband. After young James Nutt had made himself his father's avenger and slain Dukes, and especially after his acquittal in Pittsburg courts, the unknown friends of Dukes began a system of the most annoying petty persecutions. Anonymous writings were posted up near the Nutt residence during the nights, containing the vilest language, abusing the members of the family and threatening evil to James and all those who testified in his behalf at the Pittsburg trial.

A desire to get away from the scenes of the tragedies, together with the necessity of sacrifice Captain Nutt's property, in order to meet mortgages on it, induces Mrs. Nutt to dispose of her effects in Uniontown and go to Allegheny City. The family mansion was sold Saturday for $8,200, which satisfies the mortgage, but is less than the property is worth. Mrs. Nutt retains several lots adjoining it, which her husband had made over to her. She has purchased a house in Allegheny and moved thither, where several of the children have already been given employment.

The Unpunished Marshal.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Mr. Foster has done well in demanding an investigation into the acts of United States Marshal Wright at the October election in Cincinnati. So far as can be judged from the newspaper reports Mr. Wright disregarded the law as well as the dictates of fair play, and it was not his fault that the bloodshed attending the election was not infinitely greater than it was. Now that each party holds one branch of the national legislature and a change of administration is impending, it ought to be possible to repeal the deputy marshal law, which, apart from its doubtful constitutionality, is prolific of abuse. The democrats have always assailed it, and the admission of the republicans for it has probably cooled now that there is a prospect of it being used to their disadvantage. Let it be repealed!

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-St., N. Y. aug 14-1 y.

LEGISLATIVE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania at the next session for an act of Assembly to be entitled "An act to provide for the erection of a house, for the employment and support of the poor in the township of Centre, in the county of Columbia" for the object of authorizing Centre township of Columbia county to erect a house for the support and employment of the poor of said township.

LAFAYETTE CHEARY,
WILLIAM SHAFFER.
Dec 4th 1884. Dec 5-4 t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MAGDALENA BREDBENNER, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary in the estate of Magdalena Bredbenner, deceased, late of Main township, Columbia county, Pa., have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executor. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

C. W. MILLER,
Dec 5-tf Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF THOMAS MCHENRY, DECEASED.

Letters of administration in the estate of Thomas McHenry, deceased, late of Benton twp., Columbia county, Pennsylvania, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrators. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

HARRIET MCHENRY,
A. L. FRITZ, Atty. LAFAYETTE KEELER,
nov 14-6 w Administrators.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Harriet VanLiew, late of the township of Orange in the said county of Columbia, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises

Saturday, December 27, 1884

at one o'clock in the afternoon the following described real estate, to-wit: A certain messuage and tract of land situate in the township of Orange and county of Columbia aforesaid, about one mile northeast of Light Street, and bounded by lands of Charles Jones, Isaac Boone, E. H. Little, Wm. Hagenbuch, the Johnson heirs, and others, containing eighty-one acres and seventy-one perches strict measure be the same more or less, (it being the same tract of land that Thomas Mully and wife by indenture bearing date the 28th of March A D 1855 and recorded in the Recorder's office of Columbia county in Deed Book 2, page 148, conveyed to Harriet Van Liew the decedent,) on which is a two story frame house, a new and commodious frame bank barn all necessary outbuildings, a large and good orchard and a good spring of water, with spring house, between the house and barn. About twenty acres are well timbered and the balance is in good farming condition.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per centum of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute; and the remaining three-fourths in one year after confirmation nisi, with interest from that date.

ALEM C. VANLIEW,
White, Atty. Administrator.
Dec 5-ts

C. H. BROWN,

MANUFACTURER OF, AND

Wholesale and Retail

DEALER IN

And Proprietor of Bloomsburg Laundry,

MAIN STREET, DENTLER BLOCK.

Sole agent for Davis' French Dye Works. For Holiday trade, call and see the Mother Hubbard bangs, and Langtry front pieces. Fine waves a specialty.

dec5

THE GREATEST AND THE BEST:

The Large Double Weekly,

Religious and Secular,

NEW YORK OBSERVER.

(Established 1843.)

Undenominational,
Unsectarian,
Evangelical, and
National.

No paper in the country has a more EXPERIENCED AND ABLE CORPS OF EDITORS.

Besides the regular Editors, the *Observer* has a host of paid contributors and correspondents all over the world, including home and foreign missionaries, travelers, scholars, divines, poets, and literary men and women.

The Departments of Agriculture, Business, Sunday-school Teaching and Religious Work are conducted by experts, who write clearly and to the point. The *Observer* does not fill its columns with long essays and sermons.

The NEW YORK OBSERVER is a Live Newspaper, furnishing each week a Religious Sheet, full of instruction, encouragement, and truth; and a Secular Sheet containing all the news.

Price $3.15 per year. Special terms to Clergymen. Specimen copies free. Address

NEW YORK OBSERVER,
New York.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY PURITY NOT QUANTITY On Every Bottle.

Trade Mark

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for **Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for **Diseases peculiar to Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

1885.
Harper's Weekly.
ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S *Weekly* has now, for twenty years, maintained its position as the leading illustrated weekly newspaper in America. With a constant increase of literary and artistic resources, it is able to offer for the ensuing year attractions unequalled by any previous volume, embracing a capital illustrated serial story by W. H. NORRIS; illustrated articles with special reference to the West and South, including the World's Exposition at New Orleans; entertaining short stories, mostly illustrated, and important papers by high authorities on the chief topics of the day.

Every one who desires a trustworthy political guide, an entertaining and instructive family journal, entirely free from objectionable features in either letter-press or illustrations, should subscribe to HARPER'S *Weekly*.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.
Per Year:

HARPER'S WEEKLY	$4.00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4.00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4.00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2.00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 Numbers)	10.00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Volumes of the *Weekly* begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number after the receipt of order.

The last Five Annual Volumes of HARPER'S *Weekly*, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS

Address, HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1

You don't know what we are doing in furniture. We know you don't, because you tell us so when you walk through our rooms the first time.

We are selling more furniture than any other house in town; a good deal more. That is of no account, except because we are new in the business. We've hardly ever seen the time when we could handle furniture as fast as we could sell it. That's why we've kept so quiet about it.

Our manager says we have the best collection of furniture in the U. S. We thought it a rather strong statement until we looked about and considered whom to compare with. If we were to compare only the very richest of ware, there's a house in New York ahead of us. If we were thinking only of what is commonly called "cheap" furniture there are plenty ahead of us. But, thinking of a proper assortment for a trade like ours, a trade that demands good work of every grade from "cheap" to the highest, where is another such?

Assortment is of some account in furniture. It is easy to have a large stock, and still not have exactly what anybody wants. Our buyer is everywhere. He knows the new styles before you see them. And do you suppose the largest trade in Philadelphia doesn't get its choice of goods?

Two or three years ago we told you that we were actually making hair mattresses out of hair. It has answered our purpose so well that we have kept on making them out of hair, ever since. Some people imagine that, because a mattress is sewed up that it isn't going to be looked at, and may as well be made out of less costly material. Mattresses we make; furniture we buy. We mean to buy as well as we make. At any rate we take the risk.

Look through our furniture, little and big, coarse and fine. A buyer in Philadelphia had better not fail to look. The effects of our fire are over. Stock is full. And the furniture is such as you expect to find where hair mattresses are made out of hair.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market street, and City-hall square.

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR

THE COLUMBIAN

$1.50 A YEAR

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on

Saturday, Dec. 6, 1884,

at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one-half interest in the following described real estate: a lot of ground situate in the town of Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, and state of Pennsylvania, BEGINNING at the corner of a lot of ground formerly of Thomas Harris and running thence along the east side of Iron Street northwestwardly about forty feet to a corner of lot formerly of Robison King, now owned by Jacob Millard, thence by the same northeastwardly two hundred and fourteen feet to an alley, thence along the same southeastwardly about forty feet to said Harris lot, thence along the same two hundred and fourteen feet to the place of beginning, CONTAINING eight thousand five hundred feet, be the same more or less, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house and out buildings.

ALSO

The undivided one-half interest in the following described prealdess situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa. Beginning at a post on the northwest side of First Street in said town and in the line of Jacob Eyer's land, and running thence along said street south fifty-seven and one-fourth west fifty-seven feet to a lot of ground owned by John Ramsey, thence by the same, and by an alley north twenty-nine degrees west five hundred and fifty-one feet six inches to a post in the line of Jacob Eyer's still house lot, thence by the same north fifty-seven degrees east fifty-seven feet to a stone corner and thence by other lands of the said Jacob Eyer, south twenty-nine degrees east five hundred and fifty-one feet 6 inches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and fifteen and five-tenth perches, more or less.

Seized, taken into execution, at the suit of I. W. McKelvy vs. John Hooper, and to be sold as the property of said John Hooper. Al. Fi. Fa.

Elwell, Atty. JOHN MOURRY, Sheriff.

ALSO

The undivided one-half interest in the following described real estate: a lot of ground situate in the town of Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, BEGINNING at the corner of a lot of ground formerly of Thomas Harris, and running thence along the east side of Iron Street northwestwardly about forty feet to a corner of lot formerly of Robison King, now owned by Jacob Millard, thence by the same northeastwardly two hundred and fourteen feet to an alley, thence along the same southeastwardly about forty feet to said Harris lot, thence along the same two hundred and fourteen feet to the place of beginning, CONTAINING eight thousand five hundred feet, be the same more or less, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house and out buildings.

Seized, taken in execut on at the suit of I. W. McKelvy vs. Mary Lewis, and to be sold as the property of Mary Lewis. Al Vend Ex.

Elwell, Att'y.

ALSO

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Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS

Address, HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL

The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad Street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.

FRAMES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, FLOORING, Etc.

furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.

ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS

furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draught'sman

CHARLES KRUG,
Bloomsburg, Pa

H. G. Eshleman,

Plumber and gas fitter. Rear of Schuyler's hardware store.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

All kinds of fittings for steam, gas and water pipes constantly on hand.

Roofing and spouting attended to at short notice.

Tinware of every description made to order.

Orders left at Schuyler & Co's., hardware store will be promptly filled.

Special attention given to heating by steam and hot water.

y 9-1y

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 90
Rye " "	70
Corn " "	50
Oats " "	32
Flour per barrel	5 00
Cloverseed	8 00
Butter	28
Eggs	24
Tallow	06
Potatoes new	30
Dried Apples	05
Hams	14
Sides and shoulders	10
Chickens	8
Turkeys	10
Lard per pound	10
Hay per ton	15 00
Beeswax	25
Buckwheat flour per hundred	2 00
Hides per lb	5 to 7
Veal skins per lb	08
Sheep pelts, each	75
Wool per lb	30

Philadelphia Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FEED.—Western winter bran, spot, @15.75

MACKEREL.—Extra mess 3?s, large 1's, 28 @ 30?. extra shore 1's 25 @ 26?.

FLOUR.—Western extra's 3.?2 @ 4.15; Penn'a, family, 3.25 @ 3.5; Ohio clear, 4.25 @ 4.50; winter patent 4.50 @ 4.75.

WHEAT.—Pennsylvania red, No. 1, 89; No. 2, 80½.

CORN.—35 @ 42.

OATS.—No. 1 white @ 31 No. 2, 35.

HAY AND STRAW.—Timothy—Choice Western and New York, 16 @ 17; fair to good Western and New York, 13 @ 15.; medium Western and New York, 10 @ 12.; Cut hay as to quality 15 @ 17.50. Rye straw 20 @ 21, Wheat straw, 9 @ 10. Oat straw 11.

EGGS.—Pennsylvania creamery prints, extra, 35 Western 29 @ 30.

BUTTER.—Pennsylvania extra, 27 @ 28 Western extra 25.

LIVE POULTRY.—Fowls, 10½ @ 11 mixed lots 7½ @ 10 roosters old 6.

DRESSED POULTRY.—Chickens extra 9? @ 10 · dressed turkeys, extra, 15, choice, 13 @ 14, middling 11 @ 12.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ELIZA KRICKBAUM LATE OF BENTON TWP., DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Eliza Krickbaum, late of Benton twp., Columbia county, Pa., deceased have been granted by Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

JOHN ASHELMAN,
A. L. Fritz, atty. Administrator.
Nov 28th-6w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF PETER MOURER, DECEASED.

The uddersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans Court of columbia county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the administrator in the estate of Peter Mourer, late of Locust township, will sit at his office in Catawissa, on Saturday, Nov. 29, 1884, at 9 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties interested in said estate must appear and prest nt their claims or be debarred from receiving any share of said fund.

W. H. RHAWN,
Nov 7-4 w Auditor.

E. B. BROWER,

PLUMBING,

GAS FITTING & STEAM HEATING.

DEALER IN

STOVES & TINWARE.

All kinds of work in Sheet Iron, Roofing and Spouting promptly attended to.

☞ Strict attention given to heating by steam.

Corner of Main & East Sts,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

JREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY. Moyer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets.
Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn	$7,078,220
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,188,710
Phœnix, of London	5,266,364
London & Lancashire, of England	1,769,978
Hartford of Hartford	3,273,050
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,082,580

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without delay in the office at Blooms

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1884.

Correct Railroad Time Table.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

SOUTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:52 a. m.
4:06 p. m.	9:15 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:05 a. m.	8:28 a. m.
11:47 a. m.	11:53 a. m.
5:36 p. m.	4:36 p. m.

The 8:28 a. m. train connects at Northumberland with the 9:35 train on Pennsylvania road, reaching Philadelphia at 3:1 p. m.

The 11:53 train connects with Philadelphia and Reading road at Rupert reaching Philadelphia at 6:00 p. m.

The 11:53 train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 1:50, reaching Philadelphia at 7:25 p. m.

The 4:36 p. m. train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 8:05 p. m., and reaches Philadelphia at 3:5 a. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Perry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
11:37 a. m.	12:01 p. m.
6:30 p. m.	4:15 p. m.

Public Sales.

John Kelchner will sell real estate in Scott township on December 11th. See advertisement.

Personal.

Thos. E. Harder was foreman of the Grand Jury.

Mr. Geo. Fenstermacher of Philadelphia, was in town the first of the week.

Hon. William Repsher of Lehighton, was in court this week.

J. E. Vannatta was said to be the handsomest man in the jury this week.

Miss Sade Sloan is visiting friends in Philadelphia.

H. P. Carter of Tunkhannock, was in town this week.

Miss Maggie Jacoby is visiting friends in the west.

William Shaffer is able to be out again, and his friends were pleased to see him on our streets a few days ago.

Hudson Owen of Berwick, one of the old-time Jeffersonian Democrats, was in town on Tuesday.

W. C. McKinney and F. S. Kinports returned from their western trip on Monday. They were out as far as Indian Territory.

John P. Hannon, David Welsh, Daniel Goodman, Martin Welsh, John Crane and B. J. Dyke represented the lower end, in court this week.

For Silk Mufflers, go to Lowenberg's.

W. F. Bodine has the contract for papering the Lutheran church at Catawissa.

Berwick stake holders charge five per cent. of the pot for their trouble.

Christmas Cards now open at the COLUMBIAN store.

C. H. Brown is running the laundry over Dentler's, and is doing some fine work.

WANTED.—Teams for hauling bark and lumber, from tract on North Mountain. Inquire of J. F. Rink, Lightstreet, Pa. •

Revival services are being held in the Evangelical church on Fourth Street, by Rev. S. P. Remer.

Christmas Cards at wholesale to country dealers, at the COLUMBIAN store. Call and examine.

The Presbyterian fair and supper will be held in Sharpless' store room instead of McKinney's, this Friday and Saturday evenings.

Don't forget the fair and supper to be given this Friday and Saturday evenings, by the ladies of the Presbyterian Church, in Sharpless' store room.

The conviction of one man for throwing stones at a political procession ought to have a good effect in the future. Such conduct is highly improper and dangerous.

Rev. O. H. Strunk has resigned the pastorate of the Reformed congregation, and will take charge of a church at Schuylkill Haven. He has many friends here who will be sorry to lose him.

The hoax gotten up last week about the finding of $47,000 in an iron chest on an island in the river below Danville, got into all the daily papers. The story itself was proof of its falsity. The Captain Kidd part was too much.

The Teachers' Institute will open in the Opera House on December 20th, and every teacher in the county should make arrangements to be present. Able instructors and eminent lecturers will be in attendance, and assist in making the exercises entertaining and instructive.

The contract for heating the court house by steam is completed, and the machinery was fired up on Saturday. We believe Mr. Brower has done a very satisfactory job, and the improvement will be found a very great one in the comfort of the county officials and the public generally.

The History of Columbia county will be sold for $1,35 until January 1st. 600 pages, illustrated, well bound, on heavy tinted paper. This is less than cost, but they must be disposed of. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address, The COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Nov 28-4w

The trial of Dr. J. L. Bauer for practicing medicine without being lawfully registered, occupied all day Tuesday. The result was a verdict of guilty. As this is a case which will affect physicians all over the State, we will give a synopsis of the facts, and the charge of the court next week.

There will probably be some arrests made soon, unless the gangs that infest the street corners on Sunday nights quit their boisterous and disorderly conduct. Profanity and indecent language are indulged in, and it is very unpleasant for ladies who are obliged to pass these crowds on their way to and from church. The favorite points of rendezvous are the corner at the First National Bank, and at Third and Market.

One exception should have been made in our last issue in speaking of those Republicans who darkened their houses during the Democratic demonstration. The residence of the proprietor of the *Republican* was brilliantly illuminated and decorated with flags and Chinese lanterns. Is it possible that he thus hoped to keep on the right side of the winning party, and thus retain the spoils, or was it because, like some other people, he couldn't help it?

W. H. Gilmore is now ready for the Holiday trade. He has opened an immense stock of Toys of every kind and description, and a visit to his store will be well repaid. It is impossible to enumerate what you will see there. Go and look for yourself.

Instructions in all branches of Drawing and Penmanship by Mrs. E. R. Gardner, teacher of Drawing and Penmanship in B. S. N. S. Class, Friday afternoon, Saturday morning and afternoon. Institute terms.
MRS. E. R. GARDNER, B. S. N. S.
Nov 21-4w

Our esteemed friends of the Towanda *Journal* are issuing a large paper for the holidays. It is an eight page edition, and is filled with very interesting reading matter, and is liberally patronized by advertisers. Towanda is a wide-awake business town, and it is blessed in the possession of several excellent newspapers, the *Journal* being one of the best. We rejoice at its prosperity and congratulate it on its enterprize.

"Peck's Bad Boy" was played at the Opera House last Friday evening, to a fair audience. It is a roaring farce, and kept the house in a continual burst of laughter. The grocery scene, which is carried with the company, is capital, and all the parts are well filled. With one or two exceptions the play is free from vulgarity. The skating scene, the goat scene are good, and, in fact, all through, the play is a novel one.

Winter Caps in all styles at Lowenberg's.

Two young men were arrested on Saturday night on Market street by Constable Woodward, for disorderly conduct and profanity. They were both drunk. One of them spent the night in the lock-up, and was fined $4 and costs, which he paid next morning. The other was lodged in jail for carrying a revolver and a "billy." The practice of carrying concealed weapons, by young men is altogether too prevalent, and the authorities are determined to break it up, if possible.

Mr. Charles Atkinson, the well-known manager of Atkinson's Comedy Companies, in the "Peck's Bad Boy" plays, will start next season, assisted by Miss Lillie Bate, in the new romantic drama, "Vandemar and Vivienne," written especially for them. The scenes of the drama are laid in Corsica. The characters of "Vandemar and Vivienne" are intensely romantic and emotional. The play has a strong plot and several new and startling scenic and mechanical effects will be presented.

For Pretty Overcoats for little boys, go to Lowenberg's.

The first number of "The Church" has been issued at Philadelphia. This paper was formerly the *Episcopal Register*, but the name and management have recently been changed, the Rev. A. A. Marple having accepted the position of editor. It is of convenient size, very neat in its mechanical appearance, and will continue to be what the *Register* has long been, one of the leading church papers of the country. *The Church* should go into the home of every Episcopalian in the state.

Our readers will do well to note the advertisements of A. C. Yates & Co., and when visiting Philadelphia in search of Clothing, make sure to call at their salesrooms in the Ledger Building, 6th and Chestnut Sts.

The magnitude and variety of their stock make it an easy matter to supply any demand, while the prices are as low as the market affords. A visit to their stores will not be regretted.

The following item comes by way of the Wilkesbarre *Telephone*: "The Espy boat yard of the Pennsylvania Canal Company has suspended nearly all their workmen, and in a few days will shut down entirely until after January 1st. In fact, but little work will be done there this winter, and the season in all respects will be the dullest ever seen there. The hundred men who find employment there do not feel much encouraged over the prospect. The Company usually build twenty or thirty boats each year.

VERY LITTLE SNOW IN DECEMBER.—The weather prophet A. J. DeVoe predicted that the mild weather of November would continue until the 19th, when it would close with a sudden drop in the temperature, caused by the formation of two storms, one over the South Atlantic States and the other over the lower lake region. Prophet DeVoe seems to have prognosticated correctly. In the Middle States, he says, our cold snaps will be short, and the northwest winds will shift to northeast, with clear weather, followed by a heavy white frost and southeast winds, followed by warm rain storms. We will see very little snow during December.

The largest Stock of Robes, Lap Blankets, go to Lowenberg's.

On Wednesday afternoon of last week while taking a load of hay from the barn of D. Hughes, his son George found a lot of overcoats, vests, gloves, underclothing, hats, caps and jewelry buried under the hay. The store of Mr. Hilburn at Shickshinny had been robbed on Monday night, and hearing of the finding of these goods, Mr. Hilburn came down on Thursday afternoon and recognized them as his, and they were delivered to him. A warrant was issued for the arrest of suspected parties but they could not be found. Up to this time no clue has been obtained.

Tom. Jones and Ed. Meyers were arrested last week by Constable Woodward on the charge of robbing the house of Lloyd Shuman on November 5th. There were three men in the party who did the stealing. Two of them got Mrs. Shuman to go out with them to look at the hogs, and the third one went into the house and took $25 out of a trunk belonging to Alfred Miller, a boarder, and then all three decamped. Jones was caught at Wilkesbarre, and Myers at Rupert. The third man who gave his name as Reilley is in jail at Wilkesbarre on another charge. Mrs. Shuman identified the men. They are all strangers here. Jones and Myers were tried on Tuesday, J. H. Maize and C. C. Evans, Esqs., being appointed by the court to defend them. After the evidence was given the plea of not guilty was withdrawn, and the prisoners pleaded guilty.

Notice To Tax Collectors.

An act of the Legislature and approved June, 2nd 1881. (See pamphlet laws, page 45) requires tax collectors, township and borough officers to make return of seated and unseated lands upon which no property can be found from which to make taxes, to the County Commissioners on or before the first day of January next, with a sufficient discription by boundries or otherwise, of each separate lot or tract and about the quantity of the same. Those who fail to make returns by said day will be held for such loss. Taxes so returned become a lien against the property so returned. We have blanks on which these returns are to be made and will furnish them upon application of collectors.
JOHN B. CASEY,
Com's. Clerk.
Commissioner's Office.
Nov. 14th tf.

If you need any thing in the line of a silver or gold watch or any article of jewelry, silver ware, &c. Call at L. Bernhards, Jewelry Store, and get the best for your money.

The Post-Office.

Since the election of Cleveland the question as to who will be the next postmaster of Bloomsburg has been discussed. A number of applicants have been named, some because they have publicly announced their intention to make the effort for the appointment, and others only as a matter of conjecture. It is said that the name of the senior editor of this paper has been suggested among others, as a probable candidate for the honor, and hence this article.

We may say, once for all, that we have not been, are not now, and shall not be an applicant for the post-office. Our reasons for this are numerous. One of them is that perhaps we couldn't get the appointment if we wanted it; another is that we don't want it if we could get it; another is that we prefer to devote our entire attention to journalism, and do not wish to be handicapped in our work by being the holder of a government office.

Please do not accuse us of declining what has never been offered. When people say that we are asking for that which we do not want, we have a perfect right to deny the charge, and to take ourselves out of the way of those who do want it. There will, no doubt, be a tussle for the appointment, and the COLUMBIAN wishes success to the winner.

Mifflin.

Butchering is the order of the day.

A. L. Folk went to Sunbury on Saturday.

Mr. Caleb Creasy returned from Virginia on Tuesday, where he had been since July. He was making peanut pickers which is an invention of his and his brother's who resides in Williamsburg, Virginia.

Ed. Schweppenhiser and Seymour Pole of Centre took a rabbit hunt in these parts on Thanksgiving day.

The pole raising at West Mifflin on Saturday was a complete success. The pole is 112 feet long and was hauled to the place via. Mifflinville by an eighteen horse team headed by music. On the arrival it was greeted by an enormous crowd of enthusiastic democrats who immediately hoisted it. The little boys in their enthusiasm secured a pole 40 feet long and raised it about 50 yards from the other.

Flocks of wild turkeys are frequently seen along the Nescopeck mountain.

What is the matter with our band?

Rev. Hassinger will deliver a lecture in the Lutheran church on Saturday eve. Subject, Boldness of Luther.

On Monday, 24th ult. while C. Harpster was moving his thresher and separator his team became frightened and upset the machine breaking and almost entirely ruining it.

Ira Brown of Scranton has accepted a position as clerk for A. W. Snyder.

Another pole raising in town on Saturday next.

Choosing a Husband.

A girl, if she cannot always choose, can always refuse; and generally her difficulty is this—it is evident that this man is making love to me; I do not love him, but I think I might do so if I choose; shall I choose or shall I forbear? It is here that the power of choice comes in; and it is here that the voice of prudence must be heard, if it is to be heard at all. In such circumstances a girl will act wisely if she pays considerable attention to the general opinion that is held of the gentleman in question by his professional brethren or his business acquaintances. It is, in short, not the man who is agreeable among woman, but he who is well liked by his own sex, who is the man to choose as a husband. There are certain persons, however, of the opposite sex who are almost as good judges of a man's disposition as those of his own, and they are his sisters. A girl can always tell how a man stands with his sisters; if they are really fond of him she may feel almost sure that he will make a good husband. A mother, of course, always speaks well of her son; it is not what she says of him, but his behavior to her, that is to be looked to. And a lady may feel certain of this point, that as a man now treats his mother and sisters, so he will treat her six months after marriage. All this may seem very cold-blooded, very far removed from the tender feeling which the courtship induces. But after all a girl has a choice to make, a choice upon which the whole happiness of her life will depend; and there is always a time, whether she notices it or not before she parts with the control of her heart to which she ought to listen to her judgment.

Derr's.

EDITOR'S COLUMBIAN:

Dear Sirs: As this has been a season of great rejoicing of the Democrats all over our land I thought I would write a few lines for publication, to inform you and your readers how we are celebrating the grandest victory ever achieved by a free people.

We had a gathering of the Democracy at this place Wednesday, 26th for the purpose of raising a hickory pole, and to rejoice generally over the victory of Hon. Grover Cleveland and Hendricks.

The pole was a fair representation of the grand Old Party. As straight as a line and as tough as Old Hickory. About 3 o'clock the sturdy yeomanry of the hills and valleys came pouring in and soon the fastenings were made secure for the Colors. The stay ropes were fastened and with a wild hurrah and a strong pull the noble hickory once more stood on end, waving the noble ensign to the breeze. After the pole was made secure, 3 tremendous cheers were given for the Red, White and Blue, 3 more for the President and Vice President elect. 3 more for New York and 3 more for Indiana. After the cheering had ceased a song entitled, The "Red, White and Blue," composed and sung by A. J. Derr, as follows:

Grover Cleveland is the choice of the nation,
A statesman both noble and true,
He will give us a grand administration,
Under colors of the red, white and blue.

The Republicans are dismayed and downhearted,
They all look as if they had the blues;
But the Democrats are joyous and elated,
And proud of the red, white and blue.

No wonder the Democrats are singing,
And are having a grand jubilee—
They are happy in the victory that is ringing,
Telling them that the poor man is free.

The old Empire State has done nobly
By standing by her favorite one.
Indiana has done her whole duty
By bravely sustaining her son.

The Union, the Union forever,
The Democratic party will sustain;
The rascals will be hurled from place and power,
Nevermore to be seated again.

Their will be a happy demonstration
When President Cleveland takes his seat.
He'll be owned by no clique or faction—
But be President of the whole United States.

The people, the people are shouting,
Because they've been steadfast and true;
They've achieved a mighty resolution,
And are singing the red, white and blue.

Jim Blaine and company are forming
A procession up Salt River to go,
But the Radicals are growling and waiting,
They are dying very hard and very slow.

Hurrah! for the Democratic party,
It has battled for the people every time.
It has cowed down fraud and opposition,
And is as lively a corpse as you'll find.

Dec. 2nd, '74. BUFFALO BILL.

Solutions to D. Lowenberg's Prize Rebus.

A certain degree of pride in one's personal appearance is always to be commended, and a well-dressed gentleman and lady walking side by side delights the eye of the beholder. Every day you will meet in business circles scores of handsomely clothed people who owe in great measure their fine appearance to the undersigned. Our experience in this branch of trade is a warrantee that all patrons will be suited. For plain or fancy wear for all seasons, and latest styles, call on Yours Truly;

First and only correct solution, Dick Metherall, Bloomsburg. Pair of Bicycle Shirts.

Second, E. B. Johnson, Rupert. Gossamer Coat.

Third, W. H Welliver, Eyers Grove. Scarf and Scarf Pin.

Special Offer.

We do not believe in the chromo business. All the county newspapers are published at rates so low that the margin of profit is very small, and unless all subscribers pay up, the loss is nearly equal to the profits. We consider that our readers get the full worth of their money out of this paper at $1.50 a year, and we cannot afford to give every subscriber a gold watch or a piano, at that price. But we will do this: Every subscriber who will pay up all arrearages and one year in advance will receive for one year, *Good Cheer*, a monthly paper devoted to the interests of home and family, and containing much valuable reading matter. A sample copy can be seen at this office. This offer will stand only for a limited time, and all who wish to get $2.00 worth for $1.50, should attend to it at once.

Hotel Envelopes in the Mails.

The rule governing the disposition of undelivered letters sent from hotels has been heretofore to send them to the Dead Letter Office, regardless of the printed request to return to the hotel. This rule was recently amended by Postmaster General Hatton as follows: "Unclaimed letters enclosed in envelopes upon which hotel cards are printed, should not be returned to the mailing office unless such envelopes have written or printed thereon the words 'Return to,' in addition to the hotel card. Proprietors of hotels should omit the usual return request from supplied envelopes to their guests; and guests using such envelopes should be careful to designate what disposition should be made of letters sent by them in case they cannot be delivered."

Centralia.

Thomas Gallagher, who was caught in a breast at Hazel Dell last week, died from the injuries recived, on Thursday. His funeral, which took place on Saturday, was the largest seen here for a long time.

Thanksgiving Day was observed here in the usual way. The stores, with a few exceptions, were closed, and services were held in the various churches. The attendance, however, was very slim, as the collieries did not suspend work.

The dwelling house situated behind Curry's Hotel is being moved on skids to the vacant lot opposite Murphy's, on Locust Avenue.

The exercises of the Forty Hours' Devotion commenced in the Catholic church on Sunday morning. High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Russell, after which an eloquent sermon was preached by Rev. O'Neal of Lancaster. During the devotion the church was crowded, day and night. The interior was beautifully decorated with evergreen, while the altar was profusely covered with flowers of all descriptions, which presented a beautiful background to the hundred lighted candles. The exercises closed on Tuesday evening.

Daniel Sweeny, one of our enterprising young men, has gone into the dry goods business. May success attend him.

The Young Folks' Social Club were entertained at the residence of Mr. Cope on Thanksgiving evening. Quite a number of Mt. Carmelites were present, and ate heartily of the "big" turkey.

An overcoat was stolen from the rack in front of Goldstein's store on Saturday night, by some unknown party. Suspicion points to three young men who were in the store in the early part of the evening, and said there would be no difficulty in stealing one of the coats. Warrants have been issued for their arrest.

A gentleman from Clearfield county was in town on Tuesday looking for a desirable place upon which to erect a skating rink.

Merle Jones and Alice Strausser were married on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Will Woodside of Mt. Carmel, is a frequent visitor to our town. Wonder what's the attraction?

John Sweeney of Mauch Chunk, spent Monday with William Sweeney of this place.

Mrs. John Cook, nee Miss Laura Troutman, is visiting her parents.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A Surprise Party.

On the evening of the 27th of November a grand and complete surprise party was given Miss Mary Welliver, at the residence of her father, Daniel Welliver, in Greenwood. All the arrangements were well planned and carried out by her sister, Minnie. Mary was invited away by her cousin, Mrs. Emma Hartman, living at Rohrsburg, to remain until the evening appointed for the gathering, and on arriving home she found, to her complete surprise, the house well filled with all the young people of the surrounding neighborhood. The plan worked well, and to the satisfaction of all. On the afternoon Mary thought she must go home, as she failed to see anything special in her being invited to Mrs. Hartman's, but her friend and cousin insisted on her staying until evening, when she should be taken back. The occasion was in honor of her birthday; the evening being pleasantly spent in the enjoyment of excellent music, dancing, singing, and social conversation. Messrs. Joseph Dreibelbis, William Bangs, Sherman Eves and George Miller comprised the orchestra. The tacks were previously raised out of the carpet, by Miss Minnie, and it was the work of but a moment till the room was completely cleared for the dance. At the sound of Joe's fiddle sets began to form, and we noticed in the first dance the Misses Miller, Misses Dreiblebis, Misses Patton, Misses Welliver, Miss Fairman and others. Any one desiring to hear sweet music and see fine dancing, should be around when there is a surprise party in Greenwood, and "seek no further." All passed off as "merrily as a marriage bell," nothing occurring during the whole evening to make the gathering anything else but a happy one. The dance and other enjoyments passed along till the "we sma' hours" came around, when all bade good-bye—or morning—hoping for the opportunity to give Mary many more such calls; although she had no hand or lot in getting up this party, Mary had as much fun and real enjoyment out of it as any one present; but Minnie had the work. And you can well reckon "Daniel" wasn't behind. These young folks all read "dad's" COL. MEIAN. TRAMP.

Berwick.

Mr. A. V. Bower returned from a visit to Carlyle, Saturday evening.

Messrs. S. A. Peck and Sam'l. Burke of Northumberland visited this place last week.

After a prolonged suspension the rolling mill is once more put in full blast, and according to reports, has prospects for work which will extend far in the winter. A reduction on an average of about ten per cent took place the first of the month, which was received by the men as satisfactory.

The answer to that correspondent's puzzle is, ah! We will figure it out during the holidays.

Work on the inside of the new Y. M. C. A. building is rapidly progressing, and when finished will be a success. Although some of these peculiar people still think it is'nt safe.

Jesse Edwards and Gideon Beishline left for Jonestown, Tuesday to try their luck with the shotgun.

Raffling matches are getting quite numerous, one good sized match above town the other night has supplied several others, Mose with the rest. His contained a nine pound turkey, and was put up by the winners in succession until one was rich.

The weather prophets are doing remarkably well in their guessing as shown by their results of late.

Three now take dinner at Charley Finch's table. The addition is in the shape of a bran new baby boy.

Mr. Geo. W. Pooler is very sick with Malarial fever.

Rev. M. L. Smyser preached the Centennial sermon on Methodism to a large congregation last Sunday.

Mrs. Lizzie Jackson and Miss Helen Jamison returned from New York Saturday evening,

There is still game around Berwick, as shown by the gamebags, two men having captured twenty-six quail and two pheasants, and another party bringing down twenty rabbits in the same day.

Orangeville.

The individual who visits Orangeville at long intervals, cannot help but be forcibly impressed with the progressiveness of that town. Its rapid growth, and more especially the removal of old, homely and dilapidated buildings, and the replacing of architecture highly ornamental and fanciful, patterns of model style, spacious and substantial, shows a spirit of enterprise and thrift not met with in every country town. Whatever industry attributes to its prosperity we know not, but it shows push in many directions. And its citizens evidently pride themselves with its outer appearance. It has excellent intellectual facilities, and first-class schools, and the object of first importance is by no means neglected—the education and training of the children. The moral influences are also very good. It has two fine churches, and several denominations are represented, different ministers reside there, and all advantage is taken, as opportunity presents occasion, to elevate the moral standard of the people. The mercantile, no doubt, is the leading pursuit, while mechanism is a fair rival. It is also a great lumber emporium. There, however, frequently appears to many, a nuisance in the form of heaps of refuse, trash, and fractions of wrecked vehicles and machinery alongside the street in the upper end of town, where people sometimes pass with difficulty in seasons of much travel. Taken altogether it is a first-class town, and is situated at the extreme western end of "Nob Mountain," and in close proximity to "Big Fishingcreek.

Deeds Recorded.

The following deeds have been recorded since those last published:

George Boyer and wife to Margaret D. Kress, Centralia.

Isaac Creveling and wife to Stephen W. Hill, Scott.

Peter Basin and wife to Minerva Gladfelter, Mifflin.

C. W. Hess and M. A. Hess to Phineas Smith, Mifflin.

Charles H. Soper and wife to Thomas Chrisman, Bloomsburg.

Abraham Robbins and wife to William F. Andreas, Fishingcreek.

Alexander Morgan and wife to William A. Marr, Trustee, Centralia.

William A. Marr, Trustee, to Jane G. Torrey, Centralia.

William Torrey and wife to Augusta Morgan, Centralia.

Alexander Morgan and wife to D. Lorah Mauger, Centralia.

D. Lorah Mauger to Alexander Morgan, Centralia.

Alexander Morgan to Arthur McLaughlin, Centralia.

Lloyd Paxton to M. E. Church of Rupert, Montour.

John Faus and wife to Joseph R. Patton, Greenwood.

C. W. Miller and wife to Isaac S. Kuhn, Scott.

William S. Moyer and wife to Heister V. White, Bloomsburg.

Isaiah Bower and wife to Freeman Bower, Berwick.

Locust Mt. C. & I. Co. to Margaret Tingley, Centralia.

Jacob Christian and wife to Thomas C. Smith, Jackson.

Eli Barton to George W. Robbins, Pine.

H. J. and M. F. Conner to Benjamin Stiner, Centre.

John J. Dreisbach and wife to William A. Dreisbach, Beaver.

Martha Brown to Betsey F. Brower, Scott.

Jasper Stetler and wife to M. S. Appleman, Hemlock.

Samuel Musgrave to Morris C. Forsyth, Greenwood.

Daniel Swank and wife to Alex. Robertson, Beaver.

M. P. Lutz, Assignee of C. B. Brockway to John M. Mourey, Conyngham.

Charles D. Hamlin and wife to Matthew Teufel, Catawissa.

Martin P. Lutz, Assignee, to George Boyer, Conyngham.

Rosemont Cemetery Company to Town of Bloomsburg.

Samuel Keller and wife to James A. Miller, Conyngham.

Locust Mt. C. & I. Co. to Susannah Pollard, Centralia.

Andrew Miller and wife to Sarah Hufnagle, Roaringcreek.

James R. Cleaver, et. al., to Reuben Knittle, Franklin.

Samuel Drum and wife to Reuben Knittle, Franklin.

Samuel and John Reinbold, executors, to Charlotte C. Levan, Locust.

Jacob Aul and wife to Wesley Hess, trustee, Bloomsburg.

John F. Chapin and wife to Joseph Fritz, Benton.

Josiah Roberts and wife to David Roberts, Montour.

Isaiah W. Bower and wife to W. J. Knorr, Berwick.

Phineas Remley and wife to Jacob Welliver, Benton.

John H. McQuown to Phineas Remley, Centre.

Jacob A. Chamberlin and wife to John M. Chamberlin, Pine.

Samuel Freas and wife to John F. Shultz, Fishingcreek.

N. B. Creasy and wife, et. al., to Mifflin School District, Mifflin.

Shadrack L. Bowman and wife to Chas. W. Brubaker, Berwick.

John Mourey, Sheriff, to Miners' National Bank of Pottsville, et. al., Locust.

Court Proceedings.

December term of Court opened on Monday morning, President Judge Elwell and Associates Shuman and Lake on the Bench.

Constables' returns taken.

Report of sale inlestate of Susan Seybert confirmed nisi.

Report of sale in estate of Samuel B. Seybert confirmed nisi.

Geo. Kramer, M. E. Cox and E. Shutt appointed tipstaves.

Report of sale of real estate of C. B. Brockway to F. P. Kline set aside.

Report in favor of a bridge in Mifflin confirmed nisi.

Return of partition in estate of Margaret Mellick confirmed nisi.

Auditors' reports in estates of Geo. Shuman, Elizabeth Walter, C. Rhawn, and W. Kostenbauder confirmed nisi.

On petition S. Knorr was discharged as committee of Margaret A. Baker.

Report of viewers in favor of a road in Catawissa confirmed nisi.

Reports in favor of a road in Madison near Jacob Shoemaker's; vacating road in Greenwood; in favor of a road in Locust near David Stine's confirmed nisi.

Jas. Barton, P. Billmyer and William Kramer appointed reviewers of a road in Scott near Robert Stiff's.

Report of road in Catawissa near J. Essick's confirmed nisi.

Auditors' reports in estates of Elias Helwig and Joseph Deitrich confirmed nisi.

Report of sale in estate of M. A. Ammerman confirmed nisi,

Additors' reports in estates of Jas. Hartman, Catharine Gall, John G. Rich and Philip Unangst confirmed nisi.

Report of sale of real estate of Evan Welliver confirmed nisi.

Register's accounts confirmed nisi.

Widows' appraisements confirmed nisi.

Sale ordered in estate of J. B. Cornelison.

Return of inquest in estate of P. Heinbach, confirmed nisi.

Report of viewers in favor of a road in Jackson, confirmed nisi.

Sale ordered in estate of Daniel Leiby.

Commonwealth vs. Frank Taylor, assault and battery. A true bill. Case tried. Verdict guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Edward Myers, Thos. Jones, and———Rielly. Larceny. A true bill. The prisoners were charged with stealing money from the house of Lloyd Shuman over the river. They went there to buy pigs and while bargaining with Mrs. Shuman for the pigs, Reilly went up stairs in the house and stole $25, after which they all left. The men were positively identified by Jas. Commons who took them over the ferry, by Mrs. Shuman and several other witnesses.

Lockard vs. Ahlaman, auditors report filed.

J. B. Knittle, Jesse Mensch and M. V. B. Kline appointed reviewers of a road in Montour near E. Runyan's.

John Hannon, Joseph Hartzel and Chas. T. Shuman appointed reviewers of a road in Scott near B. Sharpless'.

Commonwealth vs. Jesse Z. Linn, fornication and bastardy. A true bill.

W. H. Houck, Washington Fisher and Nathan Hawk appointed reviewers of a road in Catawissa near High House.

The following roads were confirmed finally, Benton, near J. R. Cole; Pine, near A. E. Girton; Main, near W. Fisher; Jackson, near Pine Grove school house; Mt Pleasant, near J. L. Harp.

Inquest on body of Jacob Kieffer, approved.

John McMichael, Jas. Jones, Lewis Beishline, Eli Kunkel, Jesse Runyan and Elias Yost, appointed viewers to inspect the workmanship of a county bridge in Fishingcreek.

Commonwealth vs. G. Lefkowitch assault and battery with intent to kill. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Jesse Linn, defendant pleads guilty.

Commonwealth vs. H. Clark, not a true bill, county to pay costs.

It was ordered that during the hours when the court is in session the crier shall have sole supervision of the steam valves in the coils and radiators in the court room. It is his duty and he is hereby required to so regulate the same that the temperature in the court room shall at all times be seventy degrees above zero, or as near thereto as practicable.

Estate of Harriet Vanliew, return of inquest, sale ordered.

Estate of Ed. Lewis, petition for partition, inquest awarded.

Christian Fedder appointed guardian of minor children.

The grand jury made its report on Wednesday afternoon, and was discharged. The report is as follows:

COLUMBIA COUNTY SS:

The Grand Inquest inquiring in and for the body of said county in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at said December Sessions A. D. 1884, respectfully Report, to the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of said County, that in discharge of their duty they have passed upon all bills and matters submitted to them by the District Attorney and said Court. That they have examined the county buildings and find them in good repair. We recommend the rearranging of shelves in the Register & Recorder's office in the vault of said office for dockets, to-wit: that said shelves shall be so altered that the said dockets shall stand upright instead of laying down flat as at present. We endorse the action of the Commissioners in having the Court House heated by steam and the putting in of water closets, and sewerage. All of which is respectfully submitted.
THOMAS E. HARDER,
Foreman.

Benton.

THE JOLLIFICATION.

The grandest, the most enthusiastic, and the largest crowd ever in our town.

The Democracy of Benton, vicinity, and for miles around, met in town on Thursday evening of last week, until the streets, sidewalks, corners, porches, and, in fact, till all available space was a sea of human beings. The surging masses for a time seemed wild and unwieldy.

THE TOWN.

The citizen townsmen decorated and illuminated their residences beautifully in honor of this grand demonstration. On the veranda roof of H. F. Everett's mansion was a transparency reflecting Cleveland and Hendricks almost life size. All along the streets were banners, mottoes and ensigns of various descriptions. The stores and public places made fine appearances. The streets were illuminated with red light. The stars and stripes were suspended from ropes stretched across the streets at different places. The Democratic heart throughout the entire mass was fired with enthusiasm. We never saw Rohr and John J. McHenry happier.

THE RECEPTION.

The delegations from Jackson, Stillwater, Cambra and other places were received with loud cheers and band music. One hundred and fifty horsemen, and double that number of footmen, were ready for duty. The former were all provided with torches and about two-thirds of the latter. The large crowds of spectators thronged the dooryards and every other convenient place for observation. Large numbers of horses attached to vehicles were tied to hitching posts in all parts of the town.

THE ARRANGEMENT.

The horsemen rendezvoused at a point near West Creek, and the footmen on the same street near the school house. Lieutenant John J. Karns was Chief Marshal of both divisions, and John S. Kline, John R. Keeler, B. C. Carey and Brit. Laubach were also marshals. John J. McHenry was Assistant Marshal for the footmen.

THE PARADE

The footmen took up a line of march headed by the Jackson and Pine Creek drum corps, and nearing the corner, were ordered to halt and open ranks wide facing opposite files, when the procession of horsemen, headed by marshals and band, marched through the ranks, thence over the bridge and half a mile or more beyond. Meanwhile the footmen were waiting their return. On approaching, the footmen again took up a line of march through the town, and at the upper end were once more ordered to halt and open ranks as before, when a small boat mounted on a wagon, drawn by two horses—hitched single file, and rode by two small boys, towpath style; the boat represented the Blaine family in a gloomy and despondent mood, going up Salt River in a canal boat. Mrs. Blaine weeping and wailing, and Mr. Blaine cheering and comforting her, and promising a soon return. On deck was a darkey with a banner, and tooting a boat horn, and a woman sweeping and cleaning deck, while Mr. Blaine was in the stern of the boat steering it with the rudder. This representation passing through the ranks was immediately followed by a wagon labeled on its sides, "Up Blaine's Briny River," "Up Salt River," &c., laden with boxes of provisions—enough to last sixty years no doubt—with banners and mottoes and Republicans on board, en route for their briny destination. Next came the horsemen, headed as usual by marshals and band, marching up the creek half a mile or more, and countermarching through the ranks, the drum corps following in the rear and the ranks closing and marching after. We almost forgot to say that all this while the air was continually ringing with deafening yells and applause, and cheer after cheer given every instant, and band and drum music was almost incessant.

To the observer from the hills the procession in its course was a grand sight indeed, seeming like a stream of moving fire, and was witnessed by your correspondent on approaching town. The procession was again halted in front of Hess' hotel and all the open space in all directions was jammed into one solid mass of people, when loud calls for Sutton brought his appearance head and shoulders above the crowd, and standing on a box, delivered a short but pointed address, sharing their joy, and congratulating them upon their victory, and closing with a victorious Democratic song of his own composing. While the venerable man was singing we were carried back to the Democratic days of yore, for which we never cast a triumphant vote before. Mr. Sutton, though old is blithe and Democratic in spirit as ever. A. J. Derr was then called for, who appeared and made the welkin ring with his Democratic song for Cleveland, good administration and reform, and for Indiana's favorite son. To say the least, it was the best we ever heard. The jollification was a grand success, but baffles and beggars description.

A successful protracted meeting is in progress at Hamlin's.

The weigh-master at Shickshinny, at the "over the river" breaker, broke his arm on last Friday.

Yes, my boy, you may go skating, but mind, don't go near the water.

Answer to last weeks puzzle, "Cleveland and Hendricks."

For real Seal Skin Caps, go to Lowenberg's.

MARRIAGES.

SUTLIFF—FRITZ—November 27th, '84, at the M. E. parsonage in Muhlenburg, by Rev. J. L. Beishline, Mr. Wm. B. Sutliff of Kingston, and Miss R. Emma Fritz of Coles Creek, Pa.

DEATHS.

HARRISON.—In Fishingcreek township Nov. 25th, Mr. Samuel Harrison, aged 75 years, 8 months and 21 days.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Next week I. W. Hartman & Son will exhibit their fine stock of Christmas goods, see them before you purchase.

Men and Boys Clothing, overcoats and suits selling cheaper than ever heard of before at Gross' N. Y. Store.

Big bargains in cashmeres and other dress goods at Lutz & Sloan's, to reduce stock.

Pictures all sizes, cheap and high priced at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

Hats and Caps very good and very cheap at Gross'.

C. C. Marr sells splendid Boots very cheap,

Sunday Schools, Teachers, Classes, Day Schools, or parties of any kind, furnished with presents at a discount at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

White, red and gray blankets very cheap at Lutz & Sloan's.

C. C. Marr wants Pork and Beef for goods.

Rock bottom at last, Gross the Clothier is selling Men's Cassimere suits at $5.00

See our New Blankets just in I. W. Hartman & Son s.

The cheapest place to get dress goods is at C. C. Marr's

A new stock of napkins, towels, and table linens at Lutz & Sloan's, very cheap.

Overcoats for Men and Boys the greatest bargains ever seen at Gross the Clothier's.

Remember this one thing (if you forget all others) that the crowd will again be seen at I. W. Hartman & Son's buying their Christmas goods.

C. C. Marr's is the place to get cheap Blankets.

Handkerchiefs by the hundred, by the doz., by the single one, from 5c, to $1.50 at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

Remember that Lutz & Sloan are closing out their ladies' coats

The Offices to be Filled by Mr. Cleveland.

What offices can the new President fill? How far is his power limited by the Civil Service act? These are the questions which now agitate the minds of all politicians.

To begin with, the President makes all important appointments with the advice and consent of the Senate. He appoints the officers of his own household; a private secretary, an assistant secretary, two executive clerks, a steward, and a messenger. The President's private secretary receives only $3,500 a year, but from its nearness to the Chief Executive the office is considered a post of some importance. Under the present Administration its functions have been agreeably discharged by Mr. Fred Phillips.

The seven Cabinet officers or heads of departments are the most important offices in the gift of the President. The Assistant Secretaries and the heads of various bureaus in the departments are also appointed by him. Such heads of bureaus are, for instance, in the Treasury Department, The Treasurer of the United States, the Commissioner of Customs, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Register of the Treasury; and in the Department of the Interior, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Commissioner of Indian affairs, the Commissioner of Pensions; the Commissioner of Patents, and the Commissioner of Education. The President appoints the First and Second Comptrollers and the six Auditors in the Treasury Department; and in the Department of Justice, besides its head—the Attorney General—he appoints a Solicitor General, three Assistant Attorneys-General, four other Solicitors, and an Examiner of Claims.

The Department of Agriculture is of comparatively recent creation, and its head, a Commissioner, is appointed by the President; but he has no seat in the Cabinet.

The Federal Judges, unless they resign or are impeached, hold office for life. It, therefore, may fall to the lot of a President to appoint many or few, as vacancies may chance to occur. In the Supreme Court of the United States, during the course of Mr. Cleveland's Administration, three or four of Justices will become eligible to retire—went should they so desire; but there is no enforced superanuation in that court. The District Attorneys and Marshals for the various Federal districts into which the Union is divided, are appointed by the President. A United States District attorney is appointed for four years, or until the Senate shall approve his successor; so, for instance, in this district, as soon as our friend Mr. Elihu Root's successor shall be named by Mr. Cleveland, and the nomination shall receive the confirmation of the Senate, a new District Attorney will be installed.

In the diplomatic and consular service there will, in all probability, be a complete change, for all such appointments, from envoys extraorpinary to consuls and interpreters, are in the gift of the incoming Executive. Some offices of importance connected with the public lands will be filled by Mr. Cleveland. Thus, he can appoint a Surveyor-General each for Louisiana, Florida, Minnesota, Kansas, California, Nevada, Oregon, Nebraska and Iowa, Dakota, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Washington, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, and also a Register of the Land Office for each land district, such districts only existing where one hundred thousand acres of Government land remains unsold.

Thousands of persons are employed in the departments at Washington, but the great mass of Federal officials are employed either in the collection of customs or duties or in the postal service. It is said that there are some fifty thousand Postmasters in the United States, and that about as many individuals are officers of the customs or the internal Revenue. The Postmasters in our cities, the Collectors, Naval Officers, Surveyors, and Appraisers in our great ports of entry hold places of remunerative salary, which are eagerly sought at the beginning of every new Administration. All Postmasters, except those of the fourth and fifth class, all Collectors of the customs and of internal revenue, and all the other principal officers of customs are appointed by the President. The Civil Service act has nothing to do with them.

And now that we have seen what offices Mr. Cleveland can fill, let us consider how he is restricted by the Civil Service act. It provides for the classification of certain clerks employed in the departments, in the customs, or in the Post offices, and for the examinations of applicants for such offices. It is claimed that under its existing interpretation about fourteen thousand clerks—the most important of whom receive $1,300 per annum—are secure in their tenure of office, and cannot be affected by a change of Administration. Accepting this statement as correct, the fact remains that the great army of officeholders now intrenched throughout the United States can be turned out next March, and their places can be filled either by the President himself or by those who will owe their own offices to him. There are about fourteen thousand officeholders whom the Civil Service act makes independent of the President's power, but about ninety thousand still remain subject to it.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Sharp-Sighted Indians.

One of the most curious traits of the Ayan Indians is their power of seeing the motion of fish in water. The Yukon is very muddy, so much so that when an ordinary pint cup is filled with it nothing can be seen until the sediment has settled. The water is ten to twelve feet deep and the river wide. Yet when a solitary salmon comes up this river, its coming is notified, its position identified, and it is often caught in a hand-net. Some person, generally an old squaw, is on the lookout in front of the huts on the bank. At her call a man runs to the beach, picks up his canoe, paddle, and net, guided at first chiefly by the advice of the Indians who gather on the shore, but as he approaches relying more on himself puts the canoe into the proper position, and while he regulates its movements with his left hand, he plunges the net to the bottom with the right.

When it is remembered that the mouth of the net has an area of only about two square feet, the power to catch a solitary salmon by thrusting it directly into its course, seems most miraculous. No white man could see any evidence of the motion of the fish, yet the natives assert that motion is communicated from the bottom to the top.

Out of seven attempts watched by Lieut. Schwatka, two were successful, though the fish were swimming from 200 to 300 yards from the bank. Several hundred fishes caught in this way were in their houses and on their scaffoldings.—*Science.*

How He Escaped.

THE STRANGE STORY OF A DOCTOR'S PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

Syracuse, N. Y. Herald

The *Herald* lays the following statement before its rerders with the assurance that it is undoubtedly true in every particular. The writer is a well and widely known citizen and his case is familiar to a large number of our readers.

To the Editor of the Herald: Sir: I dislike the notoriety of a newspaper letter over my own signature, but in this mater duty compels me. As many are aware, I was for years in a feeble condition, many people expecting my death at any time. In 1879 while at Denver, Col., I was attacked with a mysteious hemorrhage. I lost 20 lbs of flesh in three weeks. I came home utterly broken down. My physicians said some peculiarity of the western climate produced the disorder. I made the journey again a few months later, however, without ill effects, but on my return home I was prostrated with pneumonia. My left lung soon entirely filled, and my legs and body became twice their natural size. I was obliged to sit upright in bed for several weeks, in the midst of severest agony, with my arms over my head. I was in constant fear of suffocation. Many a night I had deadly sinking spells. When the pneumonia abated the hemorrhages returned. My legs were twisted with cramps, skin was very hot and dry, my blood circulated unevenly, my mouth was parched, I was tormented with the pains of gravel and mucus in my fluids, and my back ached excruciatingly.

I did not know what was my especial disorder, but in April, 1881, a council of five of the best physicians of Syracuse said I could not possibly recover. They advised me to try the virtues of a certain mineral spring. With pitiful helplessness I dragged myself to the cars, but was obliged to stop over at Worcester, Mass. There I was again thoroughly examined by fifteen physicians who concurred that I was incurable. Nevertheless, I continued my journey to the springs, remained there several weeks, but returned home without benefit or hope.

My disorder was for years sapping and mining my constitution before the final attack was made. First I had chills and fever, then severe and protracted cold, then restlessness at night, nervous irritability by day, constantly distressing backache, unusual disposition to catarrh, pain in tqe chest, torpid liver, headache and dull sensation in the base of the brain. For five years painful rhenmatic pains affected my knee. Stomach and bowel derangements came in their turn, with an occasional fluttering of my heart, and an inability to draw a long breath; quick fatigue followed much conversation; irregularity of appetite succeeded. Fitful pains of a neuralgic order flitted about my body, and after a day of hard work, my arms would feel numb, so I often had fears of paralysis. So terrible at times did my back and arms ache that at the close of work I would lie on my couch for an hour with arms upraised in vain attempt for relief. After a night of restlessness and hallucinations, I would awake in the morning with such a distressing headache that I could not arise until I had drunk a cup of strong coffee or tea.

The disease which had fastened on me during all these years my physicians said was bright's disease of the kidneys, pronounced by every medical authority to be incurable. Having exhausted all authorized remedies, I dismissed my medical attendants and began the use of Warner's safe cure in December, 1881. I faithfully persevered for two and one-half years, and it has saved my life and restored my health, *when twenty of the most competent physicians said I could not recover.* I have taken over 200 bottles, following all diet rules and directions.

I have hitherto refrained from publishing details of my case, because I wish to secure permanent effects before stating results, but as I have been comparatively a well man for the last two years and able to attend to my business daily, wholly through the preparation named, I feel that I ought to spread its merits before the world. If you se fit to publish what I have written I shall be graitified.

Yours, etc., Dr. S. G. Martin,
Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1884.

Purchase of an Immense Farm in Texas—Who Form the Syndicate.

The United States Land and Investment Company of New York city has purchased the King's Cattle ranch in Texas for $6,500,000. Among those interested in the purchase are Henry A. Herbert; who owns the Lakes of Killarney and about 60,000 acres of land in Ireland, whose income from his estate has been reduced under the Land act from £12,000 to £8000; the Earl of Aylesford, who recently sold his estate in England for $800,000 and is already the owner of 25,000 acres in Texas; John B. Benton, Edward Everett, of Boston, and John Hancock, member of Congress from Texas. Captain King, the former owner of the farm, is 80 years old; he is from Texas, and has lived there all his life. He went into stock raising when a young man on a small scale and from the sale of the increase of his stock has purchased land from time to time until he owned the largest ranch in America. His name was at one time a terror to cattle thieves, and when the Mexican raiders flocked across the Rio Grande Captain King, at the head of an army of cowboys, would meet and give them a warm reception. It is said that he hung over eighty cattle thieves.

The ranch is divided into two sections, the first being the Santa Gertrudis in Nueces county, containing 300,000 acres, where Mr. King lived in regal style It is entirely fenced in, the posts used being of mosquite wood, which when smoked is as hard as iron and will last longer. Upon it are twenty-nine improved buildings, storehouses, barns and houses for employees. The stock includes 60,000 improved cattle, 10,000 horses, 500 mules and 16,000 improved sheep, the wool of which pays all the running expenses of the ranches. The section is the San Juan de Carricitos Ranch in Cameron county, and contains 500,000 acres. It is stocked with 20,000 improved cattle, 6000 blooded horses, 2000 sheep and 300 mules. This ranch is bounded principally by water which forms a natural barrier to the escape of stock. The ranch was sold conditionally in London two years ago for $6,500,000 to an English syndicate, but in consequence of difficulties that arose between King and the syndicate the sale fell through. Last year the Marquis De Leurville, representing a French syndicate, tried to purchase the ranch. But King said: "I will never sell to a Frenchman." His object in selling it now is to, while living, partition his vast estate and divide the proceeds among his five children.

Oxen and Mules.

Fifty years ago the ox, even here in Pennsylvania, was to be seen upon almost every farm. People plowed with them, did all their hauling with them, and with the exception of a horse for driving, or perhaps two for going to the city markets, the horse had to take a back seat. After that date the horse began to supercede the ox to a certain extent, but more and more each year. Subsequently the mule began to make its appearance and to steadily take the place of the horse, until it was believed that in a little while the only horse on a farm would be one kept for family driving.

It must be admitted that the mule is a very strong animal, and will live and grow fat on food that a horse would succumb to and perhaps sicken on. He will live longer as well as work harder, and as a general thing his first cost is less than the first cost of a horse. They are bright and easily taught, and indeed will do many things that are quite incomprehensible to the horse. And as for the oxen, they are patient, strong, enduring and moderate feeders, and after they get in years they can be fatted and sold for the shambles, and takes its rank among the best meat in the market.

These arguments in behalt of the ox and the mule we have often read, and know of many people who have been convinced by them and procured for their farms one or both, and were well satisfied with them. Nevertheless, in time they had both disappeared from perhaps neighboring estates, and the old, discarded horse has made its reappearance and taken their places. It is soon found out that the horse can do all that both the others can do in a general sense, and a great deal more in most other things; and where there is a general routine of work to be done, one thing that can do all or the most of them well enough, is better than a great number of things each well adapted to its particular purpose. And this is the case with the horse.

A dozen years ago, we may repeat, the mule was in great favor, and it looked as if it was to supplant the horse almost entirely. But since then the horse has gradually but steadily regained its most favored position, and to the same extent the mule has been relegated to its less conspicuous place And so we believe it will continue to go on.

The horse is altogether indispensable; and however necessary or convenient it may be to use a team of mules for certain purposes, we regard it as quite out of the question that the time has yet come, or believe that it will ever come, when the horse can be set aside, and its services can be dispensed with for that of any other working animal.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

The Farmer's Hog.

The different breeders of hogs have their fast friends, and no doubt they each have what their friends admire in them, but the average feeder who does not care to raise pigs to sell for breeding purposes, should strive to get a hog that will make him the most money for the feed put into it. In the first place a hog should have a good coat of hair; not bristles, but hair. A black hog will not get scurvy on his back; the sun will not blister him. A hog should have a good constitution, with round sprung rib and good girth around the heart, short neck and head well put on, short face and nose, tail put on not way up on his back nor yet too low down, hams round and well filled, not too sluggish disposition nor yet too wild. By the purchase of the right kind of a male pig the feeder can raise just such pigs as he wants to feed, and have much more profitable and healthy animals than he can buy.

The brood sows can be run on clover pasture in summer at a very little expense, and if provided with some good clover hay in winter it will reduce their feed bills. Not enough attention is paid to providing good pastures for pigs, they are generally kept in a barren lot with a generous sized mud-hole in it, in which the water is so foul that just the smell of it is sickening let alone having to drink it. As for a change of pasture, it is never thought of, on account of fencing it. The sensible way to provide for them is to have enough land devoted to their use so the pigs can have a good sweet pasture of clover all the time. Do not keep them on the same old poisoned ground for ten years, but when the grass gets run out plow it and take off a couple of crops; then re-seed to clover, and then let their hogships take fresh comfort, health fat from the new fresh ground and grass. This ground will then supply the living for the pigs, while in the other way of doing the pig lot is full of weeds, bare of grass, and the bare ground covered with mud and hog wallows.—*Breeder's Journal.*

James H. Mercer wishes it known that he guarantees Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets to be the best remedy for indigestion ever made, they always relieve headache.

Man with business air drives up to gate and calls the farmer.

"How are you, sir? I want to buy a large quantity of fodder."

"I've got plenty of it."

"Bright and well cured?"

"Yes, sir."

"Never been rained on, eh?"

"Never has been damaged."

"Well, I'll take all you've got. I'll send for it to morrow."

"He must own a big livery stable in town," says the farmer when the man drives away.

"Oh, no," replies a bystander. "He is the manufacturer of a popular brand of smoking tobacco.

Ask James H. Mercer about Acker's Blood Elixir, the only preparation guaranteed to cleanse the blood and remove all chronic diseases.

The recent outrage by a New York Central Park policeman has given a start to an entirely new trade.

"Just before a stranger reaches the entrance to the Park a sharp looking man touches the visitor on the arm and says:

"I can fix it up in a minute for you. I've got a stylographic pen and you will feel much better as soon as it is over."

"What are you talking about?"

"I am a lawyer, and want to write your will. You ain't going into that Park where those policemen are without making your will, are you?"

Jas. H. Mercer states that indigestion prepares every one for disease, but guarantees Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets to cure all forms of indigestion.

"What branches do you find most useful in the education of your pupils?" asked a visitor of a country school ma'm. She pointed significantly to a birch which grew near the window.

Bu[illegible] New Hampshire [illegible] are used in compliance [illegible] sionally.

Jas. H. Mercer distinctly stat[illegible] that Acker's English Remedy has and does cure contracted consumption. Ask for circular. An entirely new medicine, guaranteed.

'Yes,' she said, 'I always obey my husband, but I reckon I have something to say about what his commands will be.

It is impossible to convince a woman who arrives five minutes late at a depot that the engineer did not see her coming and steam off just out of spite.

George—'Yes; I take my violin for my own amusement occasionally, but I never play before company.' Tom—'Thank you, my dear fellow, thank you, thank you!'

In the Scottish Highlands there are a hundred deer forests, seventy of the number being situated in the counties of Iverness, Ross and Cromarty. The rental of these vast stretches of ground varies from three or four hundred pounds to three or four thousand pounds per annum.

A Fast Age.—'Come here, Lucy,' said an Austin father to his 11-year-old daughter, who was champing a gum drop, and rocking her doll to sleep, come hither, girl.'

She came.

I've a notion to box your ears for taking to Tommy Jones over the gate What do you mean by flirting with the boys!'

'Pa, we are not flirting. Bye O Baby! Now you go to sleep, dolly, like a good little girl. No, father, ours is no mere frivololous flirtation.'

'I suppose,' said the father, giggling at the absurdity of the idea, 'you are engaged.'

'No, we are not engaged, but, pa, you might aid us in carrying out the desire of our young hearts. It would make us so happy.'

'Want to get married, do you?'

'O, no, we were married two months ago. A divorce is what we are after now.'

—Boarding Stable.—

Having recently leased the Exchange Hotel Stable, I am now running it as a boarding, exchange and Hotel stable. I can offer owners the very best accommodation for their horses. My loose boxes and single stalls for boarders are large and in good condition, my prices reasonable. I shall always buy a good horse when the price is suitable, and intend to keep such on hand for sale, either single drivers or matched pairs. Persons in distant parts of the country can send their horses to be prepared for the market. The drives are good in all directions from my stable door, so that those coming here with fine horses needing daily exercise can have the advantage of the best roads to jog them upon. The Exchange Hotel Stable is so situated as to exclude objectionable persons, who not unfrequently interfere with sales. I shall be pleased to communicate with any gentlemen from the country who may be coming to this place with horses for sale. By permission I refer you to W. R. Tabbs, Proprietor of Exchange Hotel.

W. A. Hartzel,
nov7-3m* Bloomsburg, Pa.

FIRE INSURANCE.

CHRISTIAN P. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

HOME, OF N. Y.
MERCHANTS', OF NEWARK, N. J.
CLINTON, N. Y.
PEOPLES' N. Y.
READING, PA.

These old corporations are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in solid securities are liable to the hazard of FIRE only.

Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN P. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.
PROMPTNESS, EQUITY, FAIR DEALING.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
PHILADELPHIA

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &C., &C.
N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.
Orders will receive prompt attention

GOLD WRITING INK, FOR CARDS, Invitations, Autographs, &c. Has the beauty of burnished gold. Agents make $5 to $10 per day. Samples 25c. Stamp for terms. IMPERIAL GOLD INK CO. Box 31, Rosendale, N. Y. nov 14-4 w r

$66 a week at home. $5.00 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine. Dec 21-1y

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate!

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale on
Thursday, Dec. 11, '84
one farm situated in Mt. Pleasant township, Columbia county, Pa.,
141 Acres
of land lying near the village of Light Street adjoining Fishingcreek on the south and east and land of A. C. VanLiew on the north and ——— Grimes' on the west, about 120 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation the balance in timber, a large
Brick House
and a good well of water at the door, large bank barn and well of water, all in good condition, wagon house and out buildings on the premises.
ALSO
at the same time a large
Grist and Flouring Mill
and farm in Scott township in the village of Light Street, Col Co., Pa., over
100 Acres
of land, 75 acres of farm land and in a good state of cultivation, the balance securing the water right,
2 DWELLING HOUSES
and a bank barn and out buildings on the premises, four pair of burrs and all of the necessary machinery in mill, all in good condition and working order, good water power and plenty of water at all times, fed by Fishingcreek.
Will sell on easy payments. Full conditions made known on day of sale. Possession will be given April 1, 1885, and good title will be given.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
JOHN KELCHNER,
nov 14-4 w Light Str et, Pa.

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so certain is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York. nov 14-4 w d

A Great Problem.

—Take all the Kidney and Liver *Medicines,*
—Take all the Blood purifiers,
—Take all the Rheumatic remedies,
—Take all the Dyspepsia and indigestion *cures,*
—Take all the Ague, Fever, and bilious *specifics,*
—Take all the Brain and Nerve force *restorers,*
—Take all the Great health restorers.
—In short, take all the best qualities of all these, and the *best*
—Qualities of all the best medicines the world, and you will find that *Hop*
—*Bitters* have the best curative qualities and powers of all *concentrated*
—In them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or *combined*
—Fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

HARDENED LIVER.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism. Since then I have not been able to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water.

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a miracle in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave. J. W. Morey. Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.

POVERTY AND SUFFERING.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring.

I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it."—A Workingman.

None genuine without a bunch of green-hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
CARRIAGES BUGGIES, PHAETONS.
SLEIGHS, PLATFORM WAGONS, &C.
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.

ORNAMENTAL IRON FENCES
OF CAST OR WROUGHT IRON.
Suitable for
Yards,
Cemetery Lots
and
Public Grounds.

The following shows the Picket Gothic, one of the several beautiful styles of Fence manufactured by the undersigned.

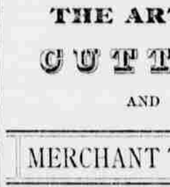
For Beauty and Durability they are unsurpassed. Set up by experienced hands and warranted to give satisfaction.

Prices and specimens of other designs sent to any address.

Address
S. M. HESS,
BLOOMSBURG PA.
May 4-tf

CLOTHING!
CLOTHING!
BERTSCH'S, AT BERTSCH'S,
THE ARTIST
CUTTER
AND
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Who always gives you the latest styles, and cuts your clothing to fit you. Having had the experience for a number of years in the Tailoring Business, has learned what material will give his customers the best satisfaction for wear and style and will try to please all who give him a call. Also on hand
Gents' Furnishing Goods
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
HATS, CAPS, AND UMBRELLAS
Always of the latest styles. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Store next door to First National Bank
Corner Main & Market Sts.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
April 25-1y

CATARRH


HAY-FEVER

What is Catarrh?

It is a disease of the mucous membrane, generally originating in the nasal passages and maintaining its strongholdin the head. From this point it sends forth a poisonous virus along the membranous linings and through the digestive organs, corrupting the blood and producing other troublesome and dangerous symptoms.

Cream Balm is a remedy based upon a correct diagnosis of this disease and can be depended upon.

Give it a trial. Ely's Cream Balm causes no pain. Gives relief at once. A thorough treatment will cure. Not a liquid. Not a snuff. Apply into nostrils. Price 50 cents at druggists; 60 cts. by mail, registered. Sample bottle by mail 10 cents.
ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.
Nov 14-4 w d

DO YOU KNOW
THAT
LORILLARD'S CLIMAX
PLUG TOBACCO,
With Red Tin Tag, is the best? Is the purest; is never adulterated with glucose, barytes, molasses, or any deleterious ingredients, as is the case with many other tobaccos.
LORILLARD'S ROSE LEAF FINE CUT TOBACCO
is also made of the finest stock, and for aromatic chewing quality is second to none.
LORILLARD'S NAVY CLIPPINGS,
take first rank as a solid durable smoking tobacco wherever introduced.
LORILLARD'S FAMOUSS SNUFFS,
have been used for over 134 years, and are sold to a larger extent than any others.
NOV 14-4 W f

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you free, a royal valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want may test the business, we make this unparalled offer: to all that are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. Dec 21-1

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING
ON SHORT NOTICE
AT THIS OFFICE.

HO! HO!
—FOR THE—
XMAS HOLIDAYS!

The Place to buy a nice Overcoat.
The Place to buy a Fine Suit.
The Place to buy Boys' Suits.
The place to buy Overcoats.

The Stock is Complete, and Prices Low.

—AT THE—
Popular Clothing Store
—OF—
DAVID LOWENBERG.

J SALTZER.
HEADQUARTERS
For the Celebrated Chickering, Ivers & Pond, and Vose & Son Pianos. World renowned Estey Organs, Violins, Accordeons and Sheet Music. Celebrated White, New High Arm Davis, New Home, Royal St. John, and Light Running Domestic Sewing Machines. Needles, oil and attachments for all makes of Sewing Machines.
MAIN STREET,
Bloomsburg

C. B. ROBBINS,
DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
WINES AND LIQUORS,
AND JOBBER IN CIGARS.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

READY PAY STORE.

G. P. STINER,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Orangeville, Pa.,
UNDER ODD FELLOWS' HALL OPPOSITE
OLD CENTENNIAL HOTEL.
All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods. Cheapest Ready Pay Store in the county. Having opened a general store I solicit a share of the public patronage.
G. P. STINER.
Oct 31-4 nov6

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect Nov. 17th, 1884. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD,

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.30 p. m.; Baltimore, 5.10 p. m.; Washington 6.20 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

2.00 p. m.—Day express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7.25 p. m.; New York, 10.20 p. m.; Baltimore 7.30 p. m.; Washington, 8.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coache through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.20 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3 o'5 a. m.; New York 6.10 a. m., sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.30 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 7.50 a. m. New York 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 7.40 a. m.; Washington, 8.5 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.20 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and at intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.55—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.10 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.25 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and Intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m., Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. daily, Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.55 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 1.10 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 8.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.10 a. m.; Washington, 9 40 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.5 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 10.0 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.2 p. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury 5.30 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 10.30 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.27 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.55 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.50 p. m., Wilkes-barre 8.0 p. m.

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.3 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.01 p. m., Sunbury 12.55 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes barre 2.45 p. m., riving at Bloom Ferry 4.15 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
Nov. 16, 1884

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,57 a. m.

For Catawissa, 11,57 a. m. 6.13 and 9.50 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6.55 10.45 a. m. and 4.06 p. m

For Lewisburg and Sunbury, 4.06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS. (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, via. Tamaqua 8.45 a. m. and via. Bound Brook Route 7,45 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9.50 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11,55 a. m., Pottsville, 12 35 p. and Tamaqua, 1 40 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6,50 10.30 a. m. and 4,05 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9.00 a.m, 4.05 and 5.40 p. m.

Leave Sunbury 4.19 p. m.
" Lewisburg 4.45 p. m.

Passengers to and from Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager

C. G. HANCOCK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
Jan. 19, 1881—tf.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.		STATIONS.	SOUTH.	
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m
9 00	7 00	.....Scranton.....	5 50	2 20
8 54	6 55	.....Bellevue.....	5 55	2 25
8 48	6 50	.....Taylorville.....	6 01	2 30
8 40	6 43	.....Lackawanna.....	6 09	2 38
8 33	6 36	.....Jermyn.....	6 17	2 46
8 27	6 30	.....West Pittston.....	6 23	2 51
8 22	6 25	.....Wyoming.....	6 28	2 56
8 11	6 14	.....Maltby.....	6 39	3 07
8 02	6 08	.....Bennett.....	6 46	3 13
8 00	6 04	.....Kingston.....	6 49	3 16
7 58	6 02	.....Kingston.....	6 51	3 18
7 50	5 55	.....Plymouth.....	6 58	3 25
7 46	5 51	.....Plymouth.....	7 02	3 29
7 41	5 46	.....Avondale.....	7 07	3 34
7 34	5 39	.....Nanticoke.....	7 14	3 41
7 28	5 33	.....Hunlock's Creek.....	7 20	3 47
7 20	5 25	.....Shickshinny.....	7 28	3 55
7 14	5 19	.....Rice's Ferry.....	7 34	4 01
7 08	5 13	.....Beach Haven.....	7 40	4 07
7 03	5 08	.....Berwick.....	7 45	4 12
6 58	5 03	.....Briar Creek.....	7 50	4 17
6 54	4 59	.....Willow Grove.....	7 54	4 21
6 50	4 55	.....Lime Ridge.....	7 58	4 25
6 42	4 47	.....Espy.....	8 06	4 33
6 36	4 41	.....Bloomsburg.....	8 11	4 39
6 30	4 35	.....Rupert.....	8 18	4 45
6 23	4 28	.....Catawissa Bridge.....	8 24	4 52
6 08	4 13	.....Danville.....	8 39	5 07
6 00	4 05	.....Chulasky.....	8 47	5 15
5 55	4 00	.....Cameron.....	8 52	5 20
5 40	3 45	Northumberland	9 07	5 35
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.
Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 1st, 1882.

JAMES REILLY,
Tonsorial Artist,
again at his old stand under EXCHANGE HOTEL, and has as usual a FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his old customers and of the public generally. July 16, '80-tf

AGENCY OF
WILEY & RUSSELL'S
LABOR SAVING TOOLS
&
MACHINERY.
Head Quarters for Iron, Steel, Horseshoes Nails and Wagon Makers' and Blacksmiths' Supplies.
Israel Bittenbender,
Store & Warerooms 18 Franklin Ave., also warerooms 114 Franklin Ave., and 165 Centre street.
SCRANTON PA.
may 23-1y